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### Woman's Love.

Come from your long, long roving,
On the sea so wild and rough,
Come to me tender and loving,
And I shall be blest enough.

Of men though you be unforgiven,
Though priest be unable to shrive,
I'll pray till I weary all heaven,
If only you come back alive.

Where your sails have been unfurling,
What winds have blown on your brow,
I know not, and ask not, my darling,
So that you come to me now.

Sorrowful, sinful, and lonely,
Poor and despised though you be,
All are nothing, if only
You turn from the tempter to me.

### The Woodland Princess.

What if we met in an old log road,
Where the leaf-mold clung to her small bare heels,
And instead of woodland flowers, her load
Was a string of trout and silver eels?

Her gown was ragged and limp with dew,
But it rounded a pair of splendid hips;
A rich red torrent was flashing through
Her startled pulses to cheeks and lips.

The wholesome bronze of her ruddy face
Was like ripe fruit in a bower of green,
And she walked the world with the easy grace
And firm, free step of a woodland queen.

The dew had moistened the jetty hair
That waved and floated about her head;
I caught a glimpse of the shoulders bare,
The sparkling eyes and the lips of red.

Only a glimpse of the tattered gown,
As she dimmed from view in the leafy way;
A glance of the shoulders, plump and brown,
And a leg as plump and brown as they.

And I wandered on by the yeasty stream
To try for the trout that would not rise;
For I walked all day in a misty dream
Of lips and shoulders and curls and eyes.

And I thought of a dameel, city bred,
Of narrow shoulders and doubtful spine;
With false hair frizzled about her head,
And false life beveled by rule and line.

Unskilled and heedless in wifely cares,
Expensive, vapory, worthless. When
The mother half hates the child she bears,
Where shall we go for the nation's men?

I take the lot that the Fates decree,
And my fancies fail me one by one;
But the woodland maid in her beauty free,
Is the dream I'll dream till my life is done.

### AFTER MANY DAYS.

"Nathan, I have had a letter from New York. Mrs. Grimsby writes that she will spend the season in the White Mountains."

"Ah?" Nathan ejaculated, in his most far away manner, handling his knife and fork clumsily, as if they were weapons of defence, and gazing with a very un-Nathan-like expression away from the comfortable tea table, with its delicate blue rimmed service, and the placid, good natured lady behind the monstrous tea urn, who sat with a curious air of puzzled expectation.

"Are you not well, Nathan? Is that all you have to say?"

Down fell war implement No. 1, the knife, at which a little color mounted to the brown, handsome face, and then a grave, sweet smile that made one forget in an instant the awkwardness of his every movement.

"Good gracious, Aunt Royal, what would you have me say? That Mrs. Grimsby should have asked our consents about the visit to the White Mountains. She generally spends the season somewhere. It's just as well White Mountains as Cape May. It's all right, I suppose."

"Nathan, I hope you don't mean to be funny," said Aunt Royal, piteously. "You know I am not in the least appreciative, Mrs. Grimsby's design on the White Mountains has nothing to do with the subject about which I wish to speak. Helen, after a long winter with those children, must feel the need of rest and relaxation. She must be terribly tired of the city and her hard, unvarying life of dependence. I wish it were possible to ask her down for a month or two."

Not knowing just how this might be received, Aunt Royal hastily made another cup of tea, mistaking the salt spoon for the sugar tongs, in her efforts to look composed, eyeing the broad shouldered Nathan opposite.

"I suppose you have written to Mrs. Kayne, saying, that the doors of Carlingsford are ever open to her. Always, so long as it would be pleasant for her to remain here."

Nathan's smile was gone, and a feverish light gleamed down low in the depths of his grey eyes. He stooped, replaced the knife that had fallen, with a slight tremor scarcely noticeable.

Aunt Royal left the cup of tea she had in no wise wanted at being the third cup newly drawn, and came around the table to lay her hand on the dark, straight hair, and to tell Nathan how good of him to grant her this.

"Helen has not been out of town but once, I think, since her husband's death; what a treat it will be—Carlingsford is at its best, now, too. I shall write and ask her to come at once; I could not, certainly, before naming it to you, Nathan. Poor girl, what a surprise it will be!"

Aunt Royal, in Nathan Carlingsford called her, was a dear, good soul, full of amiable schemes and surprises, which, oddly enough, never seemed to turn out satisfactorily in the end, more to her surprise than any ones of her acquaintances.

Carlingsford Willows, one of the most beautiful farmhouses in the Hudson river country, had been left solely to Nathan Carlingsford, when a lad of sixteen, ten years before this summer evening, when we find him taking tea with his housekeeper, foster mother, friend and adviser, Mrs. North, a distant relative of his father's second wife, who had not survived him a year. Aunt Royal had grown to look on the cheery old house, with its Knickerbocker gables and ponderous stone flagings, as her home during the life time of the last Mrs. Carlingsford. After her decease, the place, without a mistress, fell into ruins, and young Nathan, woefully feeling the need of a woman about the house to keep him from sharing the common fate when he returned from his studies, humanely offered her the position, and it was gratefully accepted. She had remained all those years, making a weak pretence of going back to Vermont every year, though the good Nathan had never failed to effectually discourage this project.

Aunt Royal went away with her bed room candle, and sat for a long while over a letter to her niece, Helen Kayne, anxious that it might be couched in just the words that would bring her down to the pleasant old house for a few weeks. "Such a dear girl as Helen, earning the bread she eats by a life of drudgery and serfdom to three over-fed, lusty tyrants. I dare say those Grimsby children have worn her to a mere shadow."

The delicate affair was at length despatched, the letter closing with a few affectionate remarks, lay enveloped and sealed with the great pretentious seal of the Royals, which had remained in the good lady's possession an untold number of years. Aunt Royal extinguished the candle, in which very many foolish moths had scorched themselves, and crossing the worn crimson carpet, checked with great bars of light from a summer moon climbing above the laurel tree that grew against her window, she gazed down on a still figure below with brawny arms folded, and finely poised head thrown back, a good-natured lion at rest.

"Nathan is a good fellow. I think he once fancied Helen, at least admired her bright face and companionable ways. To be sure there has been a great change in her poor dear, but she would make an admirable mistress for Carlingsford—no one better. I wish I might bring this about; it's quite time Nathan thought about taking a wife."

The next morning, to Aunt Royal's utter surprise and utter consternation Nathan Carlingsford appeared at the breakfast table in a gray traveling suit, with a linen Raglan thrown over his arm, and to her burst of inquiry declared that he had suddenly conceived the idea of taking a jaunt for a month or six weeks. She might have the Willows to herself, or to any company she chose to invite down. She was at all times to have just what companions she desired, and for as long a time as she or her guest liked.

Aunt Royal's prim cap frill had not in the knowledge of any one ever seemed so awry and out of order; the soft gray hair, uniformly as smooth as silk, was actually falling down in wispy little curls about the sweet motherly face, and Aunt Royal presented a disagreeable contrast to her usually placid self.

"Nathan, you mean that you are not going to stay at home to welcome the company you have invited down to Carlingsford. The fishing and fowling comrades you spoke of, you can't mean for them to arrive and find the place without a host, Nathan?"

Nathan smiled a little, and began a vigorous onslaught on the tea and muffins, but with an air of not relishing the repast.

"The fishing and fowling can wait, Aunt Royal, for a month at least. I surrender Carlingsford to you until I return. Have you not often vowed it would be a good thing to get rid of a great, loutish fellow who tramps in and out at unseasonable hours, keeping the house in a sad state of tumble and uncleanness, with no end of whims and fancies to reconcile? You don't mean to say you have not said all this, and more, Mrs. North?"

"As if it were not your own house Nathan, to turn completely round, if you chose;" said the good lady with an aggrieved tone, and the very nearest approach to dissatisfaction that was possible to her.

She saw her well intentioned designs upon the master of Carlingsford Willows disappear in a whirl of vapor, not unlike the steam from the nozzle of the diminutive hot water kettle, which, during the progress of the important tea making, occupied a stand at her elbow.

"I believe Nathan Carlingsford means to go on until the end of the chapter, eating bread like a visitor in his own house, without one care as to what is to become of him during all the years to come, and treating with downright injustice some good woman who ought to be mistress here."

This was when the wrong-headed young man had quite gone—not a vestige of him remaining, save a room dismantled of a few familiar things to see which was to see Nathan, and a perfect ocean of paper, scraps of old letters and a vast number of articles almost without name or character, which had resulted from a strange mode of clearing drawers and packing portmanteaus (peculiar to men like Carlingsford) with all things on top that should be at the bottom, and such confusion and utter desolation behind as no woman, with a well regulated, orderly housekeeping turn of mind could be calm under.

Mrs. North was a model of propriety and neatness, from the snowy lace cap to the hem of the gray stuff dress on which no speck or spot had ever been seen.

Nathan in his mannish disregard of the eternal fitness of things, had, during a long and intimate acquaintance, been a great trial to her. She had persistently followed up her early teachings with scarcely the good effect she had hoped and expected, and at last had submerged all other desires about Nathan in the grand scheme of marrying him off to some orderly little woman, who, beginning with neat and fresh principles, and a young energy, might in time accomplish something in the redemption of this castaway.

The cleaning of debris from Nathan's deserted chambers, and the restoring of it to its wonted wholesome aspect, with the stir and bustle consequent upon preparing apartments for her neice Helen, who was expected daily, brought back the even temper and calm spirits for which Aunt Royal North was so well noted far and wide.

We will not dwell on her surprise and chagrin after the receipt of the letter from niece Helen, begging to decline her kind invitation.

"Not for anything, dear Aunt North, would I spend any time at Carlingsford as a visitor, although if you were very ill I think I should do what I could. I am deeply sensible of your good motive in this, but am compelled to decline. I think I shall remain in my present employ, and perhaps accompany Mrs. Grimsby to care for the children," etc.

"Not for anything" spend any time at Carlingsford as a visitor."

Aunt Royal sat down in her cane-seat rocker with a very blank face, and held off the mysterious and offensive epistle as one would some refreshing entomological specimen, and re-read the lines quoted, from a safe distance, with positively a faint angry flush in her cheek.

"And why not? indeed, very many young women would be happy at the bare mention of such a chance to catch a husband, to speak nothing of such a one as Nathan Carlingsford could be in spite of his little-at-ease manner. I really would not have believed such perversity of Helen Kayne—care for the children, indeed!"

Thwarted in her amiable plans and machinations at every turn, Aunt Royal gave way to the distemper caused by so many disappointments, and went straightway to bed in a cool west chamber, with its white dimity trimmings and great pink vases full of double red roses and feathery asparagus sprays; had her head bound up, and her little handmaiden Hannah to sit afar off, quite at the foot of the white curtains, and just within range of her eye, and waft up and down—with the lazy undulation of a great willow bough—a great, gorgeously lined fan.

"To think that I can have no influence with either of them, after all these years," Aunt Royal muttered, watching with a dreamy sense of comfort the approach and wavering retreat of the peacock feathers.

"Ma'am?" innocent Hannah queried, leaning forward on her brown, dimpled elbow, opening her gray eyes in consternation at this new evidence that her mistress wandered in her mind.

"Hannah Hurst, never care for anybody's welfare, and don't ever lay up any plans and hopes so long as you live."

The peacock feathers went quite out of sight and lay on the cool, checkered matting, and Hannah's gray eyes blinked at Aunt Royal's sudden energy.

"Do you hear, child; no hopes, no plans—live on, and let things come about as they will."

"Yes, ma'am," said Hannah, beginning again to set the air in motion with the green and purplish gold fan.

Aunt Royal's sense of her wrongs and her surroundings grew fainter and fainter, and understanding her release from these symptoms, Hannah went softly out of the room, closing it up with a delicious sigh of gladness that she was neither a rose or an asparagus spray, to stay day and night within four white walls, with only a drowsy blue bottle buzzing against the highest pane in the window, and Aunt Royal lying very still behind the spotless bed drapery.

Freedom was what Hannah longed for, and getting clear of the white garden gate, with its yellow honeysuckle drooping over, she rushed on over clover pinks and purple heartsease, down through a meadow green as velvet, quite at the further side of which a narrow stream ran gurgling over its pebbles, and in which was reflected the blue patch of pure sky, nodding plumes of white alder flowers; and Hannah's brown, gypsyish face and rounded arms, clasped about a wealth of monstrous red and gold flag lilies and wild sweet pea.

And now for this incorrigible Nathan.

Ignoring a certain horror to be had of such flauntings up and down, at the very time when he considered the whole world had far better stay at home and keep quiet, Nathan determined for once to spend his summer as other men did, in eating, drinking and idling over sultry beaches, knocking about shells and sea rocks with his boot heels, and wishing himself, we did not doubt, fifty times a day, in the wide, cool avenues of Carlingsford Willows.

Nathan had also a great dislike to noise and dress, and the confusion attending a fashionable resort. His awkward movements and reticent manners he knew he would find it hard to counterbalance, even with so much money, and prepared to see the poor result in his favor, by the side of other men. He was not one to desire the fine opinion of many; the only one in all the world he cared to think well of him quite hated him he knew for some unknown reason, and it was nothing now that other women disregarded him.

Walking on alone, over the hard, yellow beach, the third day after his arrival at the seaside, he caught on the end of his slender walking-stick a blue veil belonging to some one below on the rocks, and strolling on began to look for a possible owner.

He found, looking about everywhere for the missing article, a slender little figure in gray, with straying locks of damp, dark hair, and cheeks like dripping water lilies—as stainless and pure.

Nathan knew that figure and the sweet, childishly beautiful face too well. What should he do? Go away unobserved if he could? No, it was too late; she raised two wistful brown eyes, and flushed painfully.

"I beg your pardon—this is yours, I believe," and the veil was awkwardly presented.

Taken in silence, a great pause ensuing, till a big wave had rolled up in white fringes and subsided, and the brown eyes looked up earnestly in the disturbed face of the man whose heart just then beat hard against his bosom with the recollection of old pangs.

Nathan Carlingsford, seven years before that, had yielded up his good and generous heart wholly to this woman, who stood before him for the first time since their parting, loved her with the only love of his life, beheld in her all the virtues and graces he deemed any good woman should possess, and fancied his passion not wholly without return. All these things—his love, his hopes and apprehension—he had confided to his bosom friend, John Kayne, who sympathized with his position and volunteered his services as embassador, as Nathan felt himself unequal to asking any woman to marry him. He felt his very way of putting it would go against him, and accordingly, as Kayne advised, he wrote with trembling hand all that he could have urged, and sent it by his friend. The letter had not been noticed or answered, and, hurt beyond expression, Nathan had gone away from home for a year or two, and on returning found that his love Helen North had become the wife of John Kayne, who had been drowned within the year. He longed to take her in his arms, feeling that there could be no other woman in all the world for him. He had never crossed her since, and heard through Aunt Royal, in a casual way, that Mrs. Kayne was living in New York as a nursery governess.

"Helen—Mrs. Kayne, this is a meeting I had not expected. I thought you were—"

Going headlong to a grand committal, Nathan stopped, and colored painfully.

"I came down a week ago with Mrs. Grimsby. There she is now; shall we join her?"

"No; at least not just now." Something must come, if he died for it, his heart was full to overflowing with a tenderness he fancied had been quenched.

"Mrs. Kayne, if you could have taken notice of my declaration made some years ago, answered it in some way, I think I should have felt more content than I have. I think I could have borne a plain 'no,' hard as it would have been, better than—just nothing at all."

"Answer to what? what do you mean? Mr. Carlingford? I never received a declaration of any description from you in my life."

The brown eyes were staring in grand surprise full at poor Nathan, and the pretty cheek growing paler and paler.

"O, the villain," said Nathan, in a terrific rage, which lasted but a moment.

"Helen, think. Did not John Kayne deliver a letter to you confessing my love, and asking you to be my wife, seven years ago?"

"I never had one word from you after we parted," the woman said, in great agitation, thinking how much pain and heartburning would have been spared her had she received that letter.

"Helen," the man's voice trembled and grew husky as he was about to ask a question which had been down deep in his heart uncovered for years, "could you have returned my love then? What would have been your answer to me?"

"I should have said 'yes,' and accepted your love as the one thing which seemed good in my sight."

"My own love! My darling!"

Nathan Carlingsford took her in his arms, his long lost Helen, with frequent thanks, and felt that out of the storehouse of the gods he had received the most priceless treasure they had to offer him.

Aunt Royal remains at the Willows, sometimes threatening the young people to leave them to themselves, out of ill-will that they should at last fall in love and marry without aid from her.

Sometimes as Hannah sits with her peacock feathers stirring the dull air and white bed curtains, leaning on her dimpled elbow as of old. Aunt Royal remembered her caution to her little handmaid and endeavors to reconcile the past and present.

"Things do come around, Hannah, in their own way, only let them be."

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AN UNDUTIFUL SON.—A curious case which recently came before the Thames police court is thus described by the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "A mother prosecuted her son, William Mason, aged fourteen, for attempting to commit suicide by throwing himself from a window. Mrs. Mason said her son came home one night, after being out all day, and asked her for money and food. She declined to give him any money, as he was a bad boy, but promised that he should have some food if he went to a situation she had procured for him. He rushed on to the window-sill, and was about to jump off, when she caught hold of him and dragged him back. He then tried to choke himself, but she pulled his hands from his throat, which was quite red and swollen. He tried to jump out of the window again, but she kept a tight hold of him, and, calling a police constable, gave him in charge. He had thrown himself down stairs once before and injured himself seriously. She had done all in her power to correct him, but without avail. On one occasion she beat him until he was black and blue. Mr. Paget sent the prisoner to prison for a week, and said he would see what that would do."

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CITY ADVERTISING.—That portion of the Corporation advertising of New York city, which has, during the past few years, enriched the proprietors of the *Transcript* with the annual sum of about $250,000 of public money, has been assigned to the *Register*, at an estimate of 9,500 for the year. It will cost $35,000 to do the composition alone, and how the paper, which is a Hotel advertising record can make money out of it is a mystery. If the contract is carried out faithfully it will make a saving. All the New York journals bid for the advertising but the *Register* won the rose.

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THE *Tribune* says New York drinks 1,800 gallons of swill milk daily, and that the total receipts of 74,800 gallons of milk are swelled to 93,500 gallons by the addition of water.

### Whipping Horses.

There are persons who think that the spirit and temper of a horse must be broken to make him valuable. Professor Wagner, in his work on the "Education of Horses," says:

"I would caution all who train or use horses against exciting the ill-will of the animal. Many think they are doing finely, and are proud of their success in horse training, by means of severe whipping, or otherwise rousing and stimulating the passions, and then from necessity, crushing the will through which the resistance is prompted. No mistake can be greater than this, and there is nothing that so fully exhibits the ability, judgment and skill of the real horseman as the care and tact displayed in winning instead of repelling, the action of the mind. Although it may be necessary to use the whip sometimes, it should always be applied judiciously, and great care should be taken not to rouse the passions or excite the will to obstinacy.

"The legitimate and proper use of the whip is calculated to operate on the sense of fear almost entirely. The affectionate and better nature of a horse must be appealed to in training, as well as in training a child; but if only the passions are excited, the effect is depraving and injurious. This is a vital principle, and can be disregarded in the management of sensitive and courageous horses only at the imminent risk of spoiling them. I have known many horses of naturally gentle character to be spoiled by being whipped once, and one horse that was made vicious by being struck with a whip once while standing in his stall.

"I have referred to these instances to show the danger of rough treatment, and the effect that may be easily produced by ill-usage, especially with fine blood horses and those of a highly nervous temperament. Many other cases might be cited, as such are by no means uncommon. Sensitive horses should never be left after they have been excited by the whip or other means until calmed down by rubbing or patting the head and neck, and giving apples, sugar or something that the animal is fond of. Remember, the whip must be used with great care, or it is liable to do mischief, and may cause irreparable injury."

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HOW THE LITTLE ONES FARE.—It does seem that in a large city like New York, a better method should be taken to have the children who daily stray from their homes returned. A child is lost, say at the extreme end of the Twenty-ninth ward, and instead of taking him to Police Headquarters, where it is known they are eventually taken, the policeman who finds the child has to drag the poor little thing to the station house, where he must be content to stay until six o'clock P. M., and then be removed to headquarters, where he is kept forty-eight hours, and if not called for in that time handed over to the tender mercies of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections. A few days ago kind hearted Officer O'Byrne picked up no less than three of these little waifs, one of whom he had to walk and carry to the Twenty-ninth precint station house, a distance of quite two miles, and when the poor little fellow reached the house, he was so exhausted that the good natured doorman had to make him a pallet on two chairs, and with the cry of mother on his little quivering lips, he fell asleep. When these children are removed to headquarters they are kindly cared for by the matron, and washed, fed and put to sleep in little cots, and there is no reason on earth why they should not be taken there in the first place; it would save much inconvenience to both officers and parents, and the children who are so unfortunate as to be lost would fare much better; or if this cannot be done, why not erect a house expressly for the purpose of accommodating the poor little creatures, and make it publicly known that all of them found straying in the streets will be taken there.—*N. Y. Paper.*

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SHOPS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.—I have spoken of the shops. They are funny little boxes, with one half of the cover turned up, the other half laid down as a counter. The purchaser stands outside, the merchant within. No goods are made a show of; there seems to be no anxiety to sell; no anger at having everything turned topsy-turvey; no offence at an offer of just half the asking price. The bazaars are collections of shopkeepers in some particular branch—gloomy sheds, often odorous, generally dingy, crowded and stupid. The number of tobacco-pipe merchants and manufacturers amazes one at Constantinople as at Damascus. An amber mouthpiece often costs hundreds of dollars; the long cherry tube is beautifully wrought in gay silks, and jewels often glitter along the sides, because the pasha expects to pass his pipe round among his visitors, and has no better means of displaying his wealth. His wife cannot receive strangers and make her parlor a museum, because the harem is forbidden ground; her slippers outside the door prevent even her husband's entrance; and most of his leisure he is glad to spend anywhere else than in such monotonous stupor. A genuine Turk sees hardly any Turkish ladies; he never beholds his wife till after marriage, and does not commonly marry more than one, unless he is some grand official who is expected to live in style. He never alludes to his family in public, or expects it to be; to ask after madame's health would be the worst insult. The French ambassador's wife succeeded when she presented some silks to Mrs. Redschid Pasha through the prime minister, by saying—"Please accept these, sir; you will know how to use them."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

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CARE OF HORSES.—A celebrated writer says; "All horses must not be fed in the same proportions, without regard to their ages, their constitutions, and their work, because the impropriety of such a practice is self-evident. Yet it is constantly done, and is the basis of diseases of every kind. Never use bad hay on account of its cheapness, because there is not proper nourishment in it. Damaged corn is exceedingly injurious, because it brings on inflammation of the bowels and skin diseases. Chaff is better for old horses than hay, because they can chew and digest it better. Mix chaff with corn or beans, and do not give the latter alone, because it will make the horse chew his food more and digest it better. Hay or grass alone will not support a horse under hard work, because there is not sufficient nutritive body in either. When a horse is not worked hard its food should be chiefly hay, because oats supply more nourishment and flesh-making materials than any other kind food; hay not so much.

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HOW IT HAS BEEN.—Fires have been raging in the forests, and on the mountains and plains all over the country in consequence of the long continued drought of this spring. An examination of the table furnished by the self-recording rainguage at the Central Park Meteorological Observatory shows that the supply of rain is scarcely more than one half that of last year at a corresponding date. The difference in depth of snow was also great. In 1871 being 30.11 ins., and in 1872 9.87 ins. The frost, penetrating the ground much deeper this year than last, which was doubtless the chief cause of the destruction of so many trees and hedges in the country.

### Marriage and the Death-Rate.

The death-rate in the married and unmarried was the subject of a paper recently read by M. Bertillon before the Academy of Medicine in Paris. The results are based on statistics derived from France, Belgium and Holland, and are as follows: Of married men between the ages of 25 and 30, the death rate was 4 per thousand, unmarried 10 per thousand, widowers 22 per thousand. Of married and unmarried women the rate was the same, viz.: 9 per thousand, while in widows it was 17.

In persons from 30 to 35 the death-rate among married men was 11, the unmarried 5, and the widowers 19 per thousand. Among the women it was 5 for the married, 10 for the unmarried and 15 per thousand for the widows, from which we obtain the following tables:

| AGE. | MEN. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 to 30. | Married. 4. | Unmarried. 10. | Widowers. 22. | |
| 30 to 35. | " 11. | " 5. | " 19. | |
| Total for decade | 15. | | 15. | 41. |
| AGE. | WOMEN. | | | |
| 25 to 30. | Married. 9. | Unmarried. 9. | Widows. 17. | |
| 30 to 35. | " 5. | " 10. | " 15. | |
| Total for decade | 14. | | 19. | 22. |

Which demonstrate that while in the case of men the death-rate was the same throughout the decade for the married and unmarried, there was a great fatality among the widowers. We may, therefore, conclude that while the married state does not actively improve the sanitary condition in men, the relapse into the unmarried state is attended by a great fatality. The apparent explanation of this result is the reduction in the tone of the system from the mental affliction that follows the loss of the wife, and doubtless a critical examination into the diseases which carry off widowers in such large proportion would support this hypothesis.

The singular fatality among widowers might be advanced as an argument against the married state for men, for it is not attended by any corresponding advantage, since the rate is the same both in the married and unmarried; but this is only a superficial view of the case, for it must not be forgotten that the very increase in the death-rate among widowers shows how much they have lost in losing their companions, and that loss is an indirect but no less certain evidence that there was a gain, although it may appear to be obscure.

Among women, on the contrary, marriage reduced the death-rate nearly one-third during the decade; it had therefore, an excellent sanitary effect. On relapsing into the single state of widowhood a great increase in the death-rate is again seen, although in a less degree than in men. Applying in this instance the same argument as in the case of the men, we are driven to the conclusion that while the loss of the companion increases the death-rate among women, the results are not as fatal as among men, in the proportion, as the table shows, of forty-one in the men, to thirty-two in the women.

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OBSTRUCTING A RAILROAD TRAIN.—The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* says: A singular case of railroad obstruction, and one for which no remedy is provided for by the statutes, occurred a few evenings since on the Valley road in Greene County. Conductor Livingston's train, when about three miles this side of Grand Junction, in passing through some low country and near a pond, ran into an immense flock of swan, brandt, geese, and other wild fowl. The birds were just about to alight on the track as the train drew near. Their number was so great that the sky was completely filled with them, and those above pressing down on the lower strata forced them to alight on the car tops. The engine, tender, and cars were covered with the fowls, and some even clung to the bars of the cow catcher. One stately swan had a wing injured in the crush, and found a resting place on the head-light, from whence he was taken by the engineer. The bird, however, managed to escape from custody near Perry, and jumping from the tender where he had been tied, disappeared in the grass. The raid continued several minutes, quite a number of the aerial army being run over by the train, and some half a dozen being captured by passengers and employees. As soon as the birds on top of the flock began to realize the situation they soared away, followed by the entire covey. Livingston says it was the biggest crowd of dead-heads that ever tried to board his train.

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FOUND DEAD IN HIS BED.—In these latter days, the above heading appears in the daily papers with startling and impressive frequency. There seems to be no part of the country which is exempt from the sudden visitation of death. In the remotest hamlets, as well as in the most crowded cities, people who at evening retire to rest in seeming health, are found dead in their bed in the morning. It is little cause for wonder that one whose bed is a heap of rags in the basement of a tenement house in the slums of New York, should be found dead in it. The wonder is that any one should ever be found alive in a lair that so reeks with the atmosphere of death. But it is startling and incongruous that one whose couch is spread beneath the roof of a farm-house among New England hills, or on some breezy prairie of the West, and who had gone to rest full of robust life, should be found dead in his bed. But so it is. The end cometh in an hour that no man knoweth, on the hill-side and in the valley, as well as in the crowded mart, and in the abodes of virture as well as in the haunts of vice. Orators often thrill their hearers by picturing the power of the Cæsars, who could lay their iron hand upon a fugitive though he fled to the uttermost parts of the earth; but Death has a longer and a surer hand than was vouchsafed to the Roman emperors, and a touch beneath which the last of the Cæsars was himself long since found dead in his bed.—*Ledger.*

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CRIME IN NEW YORK.—The carnival of crime, it is hardly exaggeration to say, never ran so high in New York as it has done for the last month. The police calendar is fairly filled with murders and suicides. A jealous husband in Orchard street, whose wife had deserted his bed and board, stabbed her fourteen times, with fiendish malignity, plunged his knife into the side of her paramour, and finally killed himself in the same way. A shooting affray in Christie street fortunately terminated without any fatality, while a man was beaten to death in Houston street by a gang of murderers. Letters by various unfortunates who have taken Paris green, jumped into the river, or otherwise wound up their careers tell the same story of destitution and desertion.—*N. Y. Paper,*

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The Bangor *Commercial* says that at a prayer meeting held in a church not far from that city, recently, a gentleman placed his hat in the aise beside his seat, and was greatly surprised upon seeing it take a start and follow a lady down the aisle, being caught in her dress. He immediately got down on his hands and knees and went for the hat, but every time he put his hand out to get it the lady took a step forward and it was kept just out of his reach, and he did not get it till he had gone the full length of the aisle; by this time the audience were in a titter, and he took his stove pipe and went out in a hurry

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Locusts are so thick near Frankfort, Ky., that farmers drive the hogs under the fruit trees, and shake the insects down for them to devour.

### The Fishing Disaster.

Reports continue to arrive of the disasters to the Newfoundland Fishing fleet. Up to the latest possible mail date, over forty vessels, including four steam-ships, had been heard from as total wrecks, having been dashed to pieces while amid hugh icebergs and plains of ice during a terrific hurricane. On an average, each of those vessels carried about 100 men, who were employed as seal hunters; and out of those 4,000 human souls only 175 have been accounted for. The large majority of those unfortunates have left families behind exclusively dependent on them for sustenance.

During the night of the loss of the steamship Retriever, upon board of which was Capt. Allston, who furnishes the shocking intelligence, sixteen sail of vessels were hemmed in by high boulders and bergs of ice, over which tremendous seas dashed high and wild, so that it was impossible at times to discern the icy islands, and charge after charge of the ungovernable ships against these mighty barriers soon cleft bows and bulwarks asunder, and consigned many stalwart forms and brave hearts to watery graves. While this fleet lay to, as a last effort to survive the wild north-eastern hurricane that roared and ruled around them, many tossing crafts cut down each other, and one fearful instance is recorded wherein a vessel, driven on an iceberg by a huge sea, fell back with a mighty crash upon a brig, the Twin Sisters, which lay beneath the berg. A large number of men were instantly crushed to death, and the Twin Sisters was literally burst in two. The rest, only fifteen out of ninety-eight, clung to the broken spars, and were by chance picked up by the crew of the Retriever. Toward morning the hurricane, which had raged all night without abating, began to subside. In the light of that dreary dawn the scene which presented itself to those on board the only survivor of the fleet of sixteen—the Retriever—cannot possibly be described, inasmuch as one who had witnessed the sight shrinks hopelessly from the task of explaining its normal horror and gastliness.

The ice had wedged in the space intervening between the position of the vessels and the shore. Upon the rude-heaped boulders and flakes of ice were strewn masts, yards, rigging, clothing and broken hulls in the wildest disorder. Worse still were blood-smeared corpses crushed to death by the pans of ice closing on them. Some were actually cut in two by the powerful jamming of the floes, and others, half-drowned and exhausted, died from the intense frost. The stiffened bodies lay strewn around in most ghastly attitudes. The terrors which surrounded their death were pictured upon the blanched face of every corpse, while many of them could hardly be recognized, they had been so mangled. This was on the morning of the 12th of April and toward 8 o'clock the rough usage which the strong steamship Retriever had received during the previous night began to tell upon her. The incessant action of the pumps for many hours did not keep her from sinking rapidly. In the afternoon the ice broke up, and a passage toward the shore was opened. In order to reach the land before his ship foundered, Capt. Allston ordered his men to head her for the shore. They had hardly reached it before the good ship Retriever sunk to the bulwarks, and the water being shallow, she "keeled over." All hands escaped in the boats.

Capt. Allston brings a confirmatory account of the wreck of the Huntsman off the coast of Labrador; but information has been published concerning that disaster. He believes that the consequence of this wholesale ruin to the sealhunting fleet of Newfoundland will steep that country again in the poverty and misery from which it has but recently arisen. The dreary news of many wrecks, and the long catalogue of the dead, spreads desolation over the island, and has visited many a home with bitter grief and despair. But, says Capt. Allston, the whole has not yet been told. Hundreds of the fleet are still to be heard from, and their fate may be even as gloomy as that of the forty-one vessels known to be lost.

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AN ABSURD CUSTOM.—If I could persuade all the young people of Elmira never to treat each other, nor be treated, I think one half of the danger from our strong drink would be gone. If I cannot get you to sign the total abstinence pledge, binding until you are twenty-five, I would be glad to have you promise three things: First, never to drink on the sly, alone; second, never to drink socially, treating or being treated; third, when you drink, do it openly, and in the presence of some man or woman whom you respect. Now, boys, if you wish to be generous and treat each other, why not select some other shop beside the liquor shop? Suppose, as you go by the post-office, you say, "Come, boys, come in and take some stamps." These stamps will do your friends a real good, and will cost you no more than drinks all round. Or go by the tailor's store and say: "Boys, come in and have a box of collars." Walk up to the counter, free and generous, and say, "What style will you have?" Why not treat to collars as well as treat to drinks? or go by a confectioner's and propose to treat to chocolate drops all round? or say, "I'll stand a jack-knife all around?" How does it happen that we have fallen into a habit, almost compulsory, of social drinking? You drink many a time when asked to, when really you do not want to. When a man has treated you, you feel mean and indebted, and keep a sort of account current in your mind, and treat him. And so in the use of just that agent, which at the very best is a dangerous one, you join hand in hand to help each other to ruin instead of hand in hand to help each other to temperance.—*T. K. Beecher.*

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A SHEEP CHARMED BY A SNAKE.—A sheep, owned by a son of Mr. J. G. Fulton, at Mongaup Valley, Ulster county, was charmed by a milk snake. The animal was observed by Mr. Fulton apart from the flock, standing in a peculiar attitude so long, near a ledge of rocks, that he went to see what was the matter, when he discovered its attention directed to the snake. He succeeded in bringing down his snakeship. But the sheep acted strangely, and would not go with the flock, and finally fled to the woods, since which time it has been neither seen or heard of.

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Prof. Newman is a wag. The English Anti-Tobacco Society, wanting evidence of the evil effects of the weed, took him into their service. He had never used the stuff in any form, and the arrangement was that he should take a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor smoked his pipe about half an hour, but, singularly enough, he did not get sick at all, and, so far from being disgusted, just keeps up smoking, and the society folks are a little discouraged.

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We hear terrible calamities have occurred in India, which we sincerely trust have been exaggerated. The telegram says that accounts of the recent floods in Vellore show the number of casualties to be very much the reverse of exaggerated in the original statement. No less than a thousand lives are said to have been lost. Twelve thousand persons are houseless and three thousand destitute.

### Glimpses of the Fashions.

Grenadines are very generally admired for overdresses, and those selling at 25 cents per yard make a handsome, delicate and lady like dress. Very good black silk for lining these goods can be had at 75 cents and $1 per yard.

Japanese silks are sought for with considerable zeal. They are handsome in texture, but very apt to wrinkle and shrivel in damp weather, or, in sitting down, unless the greatest care is used to smooth out the skirt.

American, English and French prints are popular for home dresses. For an overdress, looped with black velvet bows, they are very stylish.

Satin striped cotton satines, are to be procured at low prices, will wear well and wash nicely.

Mohairs, in all colors, of fine, soft texture, can be had at 65c., and striped mohairs at 50c.

A new article in linen dress goods, shows hair line stripes of black upon a buff ground, or black, pink or blue stripes upon a white ground.

Box plaited blouse waists, made of buff linen, or battiste, trimmed with cluny lace, same color, will be fashionable and stylish for summer travelling.

Cascade bows, made of Valenciennes lace, retain their popularity, and are worn with standing ruffle or collar.

Handsome lace collars are made with deep points in front. Linen collars made in this way, display lace medallions set in the point, and edged around with fine embroidery.

The "Byron" and "Shakespeare" collars are also fashionable.

Regalias made of black velvet, edged with real lace, give a very dressy appearance to a plain toilet.

Lace sacques, worn over light colored silks, are exceedingly stylish.

The English walking stick parasols are used for morning, or the country, but are not admissible for full dress. Exquisite novelties are shown in changeable silk, with pearl or carved handles.

The prettiest gipsy hats for children are made of fluted ruffles of Swiss muslin, edged with narrow Valenciennes lace. The hat forms a peak at the top, which is finished off with a bow and ends of Swiss, edged with lace. These are designed and made in the children's department of a large up-town dry goods house, and are selling at $1 50 each. There is a great demand for the sapphire and amethyst for rings.

The perfect ruby and emerald are more difficult to obtain than the diamond, and therefore their use must be rare.

Pearls are not as much sought for as in years ago, when it was not so easy to make imitations.

Solid gold jewelry is always fashionable, as it can be worn on all occasions with propriety, and with almost every style of dress.

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### Bishops of the M. E. Church.

The following are the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Board being completed by the last election:

Thomas A. Morris, elected in 1836.
Edmund S. James, elected in 1844.
Levi Scott, elected in 1852.
Matthew Simpson, elected in 1852.
Osmond C. Baker, elected in 1852.
Edward R. Ames, elected in 1852.
John P. Roberts, Bishop of the Liberia (Africa) Colored Conference, elected in 1866.
Wm. L. Harres, of the Central Ohio Conference, elected May 21, 1872.
Thomas Bowen, President of the Asbury University, at Greenwich, Ind., elected May 21, 1872.
Randolph S. Foster, President of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., elected May 21, 1872.
Isaac W. Wiley, Editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, Cincinnati, O., elected May 21, 1872.
Stephen M. Merrill, Editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, Cincinnati, O., elected May 22, 1872.
Edward G. Andrews, Pastor of Seventh Avenue Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., elected May 22, 1872.
Gil

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., June 21., '72.

TERMS.—The REPORTER is published weekly at $2 per year, in advance, or $2.50 when not paid in advance. For six months half these rates.

Advertisements $1,50 per square (ten lines) for three insertion. Advertisements for 3, 6 and 12 months, at reduced rates.

Any person sending us the names of six new subscribesr, with ethcash, will receive the REPORTER one year free.

*For Governor*—CHAS R. BUCKALEW.
*Supreme Judge*—JAMES THOMPSON.
*Auditor General*—WM. B. HARTLEY.

*Congressmen at Large*:
Jas. H. Hopkins | Rich'd. Vaux | H. B. Wright

*Delegates at Large to Constitutional Convention*:

| | |
|---|---|
| Jeremiah S. Black, | G. W. Woodward, |
| Wm. Bigler, | Wm. J. Baer, |
| Wm. H. Smith, | T. R. Gowan, |
| John H. Campbell, | S. H. Reynolds, |
| James Ellis, | S. C. T. Dodd, |
| George M. Dallas, | R. A. Lamberton, |
| A. A. Purman, | Wm. L. Corbett. |

The democratic delegates from South Carolina, are in favor of Greeley and Brown.

The democratic convention of Florida pronounced in favor of the Cincinnati nomination, but agree to abide by the Baltimore convention.

President Grant has cleared out to Long Branch already, where he will spend the summer, as heretofore, in attending park-races, playing cards, drinking whisky, &c., like other fashionable folks.

Wm. H. Bumsted, one of the New Jersey delegates to the Grant convention, has since the meeting of that body been sent to prison for twelve months, for a conspiracy to defraud Jersey City of $15,000. He was a great Grant man of course, like some more, who, if they had their deserts, would go to prison for life. Bumsted voted for Grant in the convention, but it is doubtful now whether he will have the satisfaction of voting for him at the polls. Would it not be better to have Grant issue a proclamation postponing the presidential election, until his friend Bumsted has served out his time, so as to make sure of that vote?

Under Buchanan's administration the Indians in the United States numbered 44,021, and on them was expended $2,991,121,64, or 67,92½ cents per head. According to the last census the Indians now number 26,731, and upon them the Grant administration expends $7,426,997.44 or $288,64 cents on each Indian.

And now it is reported that Curtin has written home that he intends taking the stump against Grant. So one after another the best men in the radical ranks are deserting the Grant crew. Curtin never had great love for the present-taker and he will take thousands of radicals with him against Grant.

George W. Woodward, who took such a prominent part in the convention which formed the present Constitution to deprive adopted citizens of their acquired rights, and may therefore be said to be the father of the Know Nothing Party, is placed at the head of the ticket for delegates to the Constitutional Convention by the Reading democratic convention!

The above we find in the Lewistown Gazette, and is going the rounds of the radical organs. It is an old slander against Judge Woodward, and his action in the convention referred to, is grossly misrepresented, and besides, his record since that, is that of a warm and true friend of our foreign citizens. He was opposed to the Native American party, which favored 21 years to acquire citizenship, and he detested the Know Nothings, who were for denying foreigners all the rights of citizenship. This alone is proof that Judge Woodward bore no hostility to our adopted citizens. But now these same radical organs are supporting Wilson for the Vice Presidency, who was a bitter and an original Know Nothing and the father of that hated organization in Massachusetts. He belonged to the order that mobbed Germans and Irish and searched their dwellings and which favored enactments to deprive them of the right of holding office; even the sons of a foreigner born upon our own soil were to be outlawed because their parents happened to be born upon foreign soil. Henry Wilson was one of the originators of this proscriptive order; let the radical sheets mention this fact in connection with their slander against Judge Woodward, who ever denounced Native Americanism and Know Nothingism. Henry Wilson, the arch enemy of the adopted citizen is on the radical ticket with Grant.

FOOLED.—Some wag, in the interest of Grant, has played a joke upon the Morning *Patriot*, in a telegram, stating that the democratic county convention of this county had met and passed a resolution with but one dissenting vote, instructing the delegate from this the 18th district, to the Baltimore convention, to vote for a straight out nomination and against any endorsement of the Cincinnati movement. This is false. There was no meeting of our county convention; and if there had been, it would have been a piece of impudence of which that body would not have been guilty, to pass such instructions, as it has no more to do with instructing the delegate aforesaid, than the howling dervishes of Persia. He is not the creature of any county convention, and the despatch referred to reflects upon the intelligent democracy of this county, and we correct it, so that readers from home may not think we are so dull as not to know our own business. The telegram is the work of some *one* who thinks he is smart, in dealing in deception.

There was a meeting of our county committee, numbering only 12, the full number being some 36, called for local purposes, and under misrepresentation such a resolution was passed. It is uncalled for and out of place at this time, the committee has no authority whatever in the matter. The democracy of Centre is for abiding by the decision of the Baltimore democratic convention, and has no desire to dictate to that body, even if it had the right. The Baltimore convention will be composed of the most eminent democrats in the country, and when they stand in need of instruction from a minority of a county committee, they will send for it.

Above all others do we prefer the election of a regular democrat, but such trifling as referred to wont help defeat Grant.

## "The War Spirit Revived."

The Washington Chronicle has among its conspicuous headings of the proceedings of the National Republican Convention, "The War Spirit Revived." And Mr. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, concludes his note of congratulation to Mrs. Grant on the nomination of her husband as follows:

"May God bless him, and preserve his valuable life till every vestige of rebellion is crushed out."

If this is to be the key-note of the Presidential campaign, it discloses a spirit to be greatly deplored. Surely the better instincts of the American people revolt at the idea of reviving the war spirit now, seven years after the war has terminated, and raking its embers for sparks to fire the Northern heart. What "vestige of rebellion" is left, except the ruined survivors of the Confederate struggle, to all except a few of whom Congress has just granted amnesty, and though grudgingly, perhaps yet showing that it no longer would hold them to be rebels. And the Convention itself claimed for the Republican party that "it suppressed a gigantic rebellion." Then let Republicans be consistent and talk no further of the nonsense of crushing out the "vestiges of rebellion." If there were nothing better than that to conduct the campaign on, it would be mere honest to retire from the field.—(Baltimore Sun.

The Philadelphia Press of yesterday had another double-leaded "halt" leader on the political situation in Pennsylvania. It charges that Cameron is again intriguing for re-election:

The old game is sought to be played again in utter defiance of public opinion. Candidates for Legislature are to be chosen in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Chester, pledged to continue the personal rule under which Pennsylvania has suffered in both parties for a quarter of a century. * * * A great peril hangs over the party. It cannot be averted by silence. It must be aggravated if it is not arrested and if disaster crowns the refusal to respect public opinion, our duty has been done.

Concerning the strikers in New York the World of the 12th inst., says:

The failure of the working-men's parade on Monday might be considered as an omen. Already there is a break in the strike. The employees at Singer's Sewing machine Company have gone back to their work without getting anything. The sash and blind makers are apparently successful. All the men are at work on the eight-hour plan. The bakers are about to demand ten hours.

According to the Cincinnati Commercial, our member of Congress, Henry Sherwood, thinks Greeley will take a large republican vote up in his section.

A corespondent writing from Wahsington, 7th inst., says:

The Hon. Henry Sherwood, Representative of the Eighteenth District of Pennsylvania, has just returned from a visit to his home, where he spent some time informing himself upon the the political situation. His district is composed of Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Potter, and Tioga counties, being the northern tier of the State. The district went Democratic for the first time when it elected Mr. Sherwood to Congress, and has been regarded as one of the surest Republican districts in the State. Mr. Sherwood says that "fully one-third" of the Republicans of the counties of Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, and Potter, all being strongly in favor of that party, have already announced themselves for Greeley. He was also at the Reading Convention, and by a careful count satisfied himself that considerable more than half of the delegation to the Baltimore Convention from that State would sustain the nominations made at Cincinnati.

The democrats of Indiana have nominatec Hendricks for governor, and a large majority of the convention reported in favor of Greeley. The liberal republicans promise to support Hendricks, democrat, for governor. This will kill the radical roaches in Indiana.

The Vermont and Indianna democrats, in their State conventions, have endorsed the Cincinnati movement. The Baltimore domocracy have also pronounced in favor of Greeley.

## Bribery.

An extraordinary rumor is current accounting for the marked distrust with which all the proposals of the United States with reference to the Washington treaty have been received by the English government. The story is to the effect that secret negotiations have been undertaken by this government with some of the Geneva arbitrators; that very large sums of money had been drawn by the United States foreign office from the Japanese indemnity, or some other secret-service fund that this amount was paid by a London banking-house to one of the agents of this government, who took it with him to Geneva.

Last night the dissatisfaction with the treaty was expressed in unmeasured terms by the opposition members in Parliament. Earl Granville and Mr, Gladstone both made explanation in regard to the proposed postponement of the meeting at Geneva for eight months, but the tempter of each House was against them and the course of the government was bitterly and unsparingly denounced,

## Delaware In Favor of a Straight Democratic Ticket.

DOVER, Del. June 11.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day, J. B. Pennington occupying the Chair. The resolutions denounce Grant in the bitterest terms, and the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution as a fraud on the American people, and call for a straight Democratic ticket.

## The Autocrat of the Russias Turns the Cold Shoulder to the Son of Ulysses I.

NEW YORK, June 13.—A *Herald* letter from Moscow, referring to the reception of General Sherman there by the Czar, says that when the Autocrat of Russia learned of the General's presence in that city, he prolonged his stay expressly to give him an informal reception. The Czar greeted Sherman with great cordiality; but when Minister Curtin presented Lieutadt Grant, the Emperor didn't give his hand to Mr. Grant, and appeared cool in manner. The correspondent argues from this that Alexis' reception in Washington is not quite forgotten by the Czar.

Tennie C. Claflin was elected last night, colonel of the eighty-fifth regiment colored The first vote taken was 198 for Miss Claflin, and fifty in opposition. Great confusion occured, but the election was finally made unanimous.

So Tennie has got what she wanted, after all. She tried to get the coloneley of Jim Fisk's regiment, but the boys didn't like it. But, we are curious to know how she will seat herself on her charger, straddle or sideways.

## General Grant Against Free Elections.

On the 9th, when the Enforcement bill was being considered in the Senate, Mr. Casserly, of California offered the following amendment: "It shall be unlawful for any civil, military, or naval officer, or any person connected with the service, to attempt to exercise directly or indirectly any undue influence or control over voters, or to distribute ballots marked in any way for the purpose of ascertaining how voters have voted, or to use any means to destroy or impair the secrecy of the ballot, and providing severe penalties for a violation of this law." In the course of an able and telling speech in support of his amendment, Mr. Casserly presented some startling facts in relation to governmental interference in elections in the State he so fearlessly represents in the Senate. He pictured upon reelection. It appears that the Navy-yard at Mare Island was crowded with men, on the morning of the State election, operations were commenced by moving a gang from thence to the polls. They swept away all resistance, and then commenced. The Navy-yard men, paid servitors of General Grant, marched up in gangs, each gang with its head, and each man with his ticket in his hand, marked with the number of his name on the Navy-yard pay roll, the foreman checking off the names on the pay-roll, which he had in his hand. In that way there were 1,300 or 1,400 votes cast, under such circumstances of duress and coercion as would have been a disgrace in any country on the globe where even the semblance of a fair election is tolerated. The ticket used on the occasion referred to by Senator Casserly was marked on the back in the handwriting of one of General Grant's henchmen in California, and was a thin strip of paper, with the State ticket printed on the face of it solid, with the smallest type that is ever used, so as to make any alteration impossible. The ticket has also a peculiar printed pattern on the back. The Grant spotters were thus able to see how their men voted, and reward or punish them accordingly. The result of this outrageous system was to put hundreds of improper votes in the boxes and impair the purity and significance of the election. Following the general State election was one for judicial officers, and the same conspirators against the freedom of election, the dignity of a laboring man, got up another such ticket. Think of the degradation of these poor men, compelled to walk up to the polls like cattle, their tickets numbered by the numbers of their names on the pay-roll, their obligation to vote that prepared ticket thus connected directly with their daily bread, and all under the eyes of the government officials, and, of course with their full knowledge. All these facts were set forth in defense of the amendment offered by Senator Casserly, forbidding officials from interfering with elections, and securing to American citizens entire freedom at the polls. Yet the administration took the alarm, issued orders, and it was defeated. This is a bold, impudent declaration to the people of the country, that henceforth elections are to be managed by office-holders in their own way. That way may be opposed to the Constitution, to the perpetuity of our free form of government, to all the interests of the people, but it is the only way by which General Grant can be re-elected, and hence its adoption and enforcement. Elections, such as that described by Senator Casserly, are dangerous to the stability of a Republic. They accustom people to infractions of the sacredness of the ballot, and open the door for other departures from the true Representative system. When a proper point is reached, some scheming political knave, or bold, dashing military usurper will seize the reins of government, and reduce the people to slaves. The Grant system has that extent. He would be re-elected by any means, and the tide of Reform, now to be seen in all parts of the nation, has not risen a day too soon to arrest the evil and save the Republic.—*Age.*

We copy the following from the Age, and commend it to the careful perusal of our readers.

It is hard to make some people see the breakers ahead of us. They cannot realize the terrible depth and length and breadth of the iniquity of the military clique which now sits in the high places of the land and say to one of their instruments, Go, and he goeth; to another, Come and he cometh; and to a third, Do this, and he doeth it.

To all objections made to the enormous powers vested in Grant, they reply that he is a safe man and won't abuse his authority. Why the men of '89 would have considered themselves as dogs, had they vested such powers in the pure and incorruptible Washington:

Last year, when Grant sent in a message asking to have Butler's Ku-Klux bill passed, it was confessed and acknowledged that such a bill made him the arbitrary and uncontrolled master of his own election. This was so plain, that a proviso was put in the bill providing that it should expire with the present session. It was passed by lying declarations that the south was in a state of insurrection, overthrowing the carpet-bag governments and resisting the Federal authority. This monstrous lie is embodied in the bill. It passed. Smelling committees of selected partisans have since traversed the South to collect evidence to excuse it. They found no trace or sign of the alleged resistance and insurrection.

They made a catalogue of every case of murder, assault, and grand and petty larceny that could be heard of. They were such cases as happen in every community. It was proved in debate that they were fewer in number than the crimes committed, within the same period in the city of Boston. There was no crime that equaled in atrocity or mystery, the murder of Captain Colvocoresses the other day, in Connecticut. Such a case would, indeed, have been a God-send to the Congressional smellers who were bound to find some pretext for extending their Ku-Klux act to the Presidential election. Pretext there is none; the true cause and object is to carry out the plot of the Imperialists, of whom Grant is the tool, and was chosen as such three years ago, and bought with promises of gifts and a long term of office. He will not willingly quit it. His desperate efforts to get from Congress a cloak for usurpation, in the Ku Klux law, betray his intentions. The crew of desperate political gamblers, who cluster round him, have determined to overthrow the free civil government they have failed to administer. Incapacity and rapacity have been the characteristicts of Grant's civil administration. Now his partisans tell us he will do better, if we only let him turn it into a military despotism! Let the fate of France, plundered, gutted and brought to ruin by the military tool of a crew of thieves and peculators, be a warning to us. Every true American loathed the whited sepulchre of French Imperialism, when it yet made a show of strength and splendor. Who but thieves and traitors want to imitate it now, exposed and degraded and shamed? Let Grant and his Butterfields, Camerons, Butlers, Leets, and Stockings peacefully submit to the will of the people. Their desperate plot to coerce it will convulse the whole country and fail at last. Imperialism with a Grant, is not more attractive than Imperialism with a Louis Napoleon.

## Auditor General.

It seems that the Reading Convention was peculiarly fortunate in selecting our nominee for Auditor General, The Bedford Gazette, published at the home of Mr. Hartley, says:

"Bedford county was honored by the convention in the nomination of Wm. Hartley, Esq., for Auditor General. Mr. Hartley's peculiar qualifications, for the office to which he has been named, were recognized by the representatives of the State, and it was solely on account of his singular fitness for the position that he was singled out among the good men named in connection with this nomination as the proper person to fill this place on the ticket. We have known him intimately for fifteen years, and we give it as our deliberate judgement that he will make as honest, careful and efficient an officer as ever presided over the financial accounts of the Commonwealth Here at home no man enjoys a higher reputation for integrity of character, and in the northwestern counties, where Mr. Hartley has acquired large business interests, he is immensely popular. He has never been a politician, never before sought an office, though always taking a keen interest in public affairs. He is a man of refined culture, (a graduate of Jefferson College), a writer of much force, and a logical and effective speaker. The Democracy of Bedford county owe it to their brethern throughout the State, to show their appreciation of the honor conferred upon them in the nomination of Mr. Hartley, by turning out *en masse* at the coming election, and polling the largest majority ever given in the annals of politics."

## Tall Speechmaking.

Pursuant to a notice, Judge Settle, of North Carolina, presideni of the National Republican Convention, and the vice-presidents for the several States and Territories, met at the Ebbitt House at noon on 10th inst., to take action in regard to officially notifying President Grant and Senator Wilson of their nominations at Philadelphia. Judge Settle and most of the vice-presidents were present. An arrangement had been previously made with the President to meet him at one 8 o'clock this evening, but as many of the gentlemen residing in distant States desired to take the evening train for home, Judge and several of the vice-presidents waited upon the President at the Capitol and requested that he would fix an earlier hour. He accordingly fixed 1 o'clock p. m., and at that hour was at the White House awaiting the arrival of the officers of the convention The latter arrived at about 1:30 and were shown into the President's private office. The President came in a moment later, when each of the delegates was introduced by Judge Settle. After the ceremony of introduction had been performed, Judge Settle said:

Mr. President: We are before you to perform a very agreeable duty. We are here to officially inform you of your nomination for the Presidency by the National Republican Convention assembled in Philadelphia on the 6th instant. Beyoned this I do not know that we have anything to say.

Here Judge Settle handed the President the letter officially notifying him of his nomination.

Speech of President Grant.

The President said:

Gentlemen: I am not ready to respond to your letter, but will take an early opportunity to do so in writing.

Judge Settle—Yes, sir, your answer, I presume, should be addressed tome.

Mr. Stors, of Illinois—I wish the President of the Convention would tell President Grant what a superb convention we had. I have never seen anything to equal it.

Judge Settle—I confess I am unequal to the task and consequently I must decline. Suppose you do it.

The President—That is a speech to which I could appropriately respond. It is short and to the point.

This sally of the President occasioned general merriment.

Judge Settle—I am quite sure I should fail if I attempted anything like a description of the convention. It cannot be described. The enthusiasm, the unanimity, the solid vote of every State, can't be adequately described even in the public prints. The President must himself have been present to fully appreciate the convention. What we now want to do especially is to tell the President what we intend to do in November.

Buncombe.

Paul Stroback—Mr. President, as a vice president of the National Convention, and and as a representative of the Germans of America, I pledge Alabama for you in November with as handsome a majority as in 1868, and the overwhelming vote of the 800,000 German voters in the United States.

The President—It is certainly gratifying for me to learn that after holding office for three years, never before held a political office and never having been a candidate for nomination, I have been indorsed by my former supporters. This is something I cannot forget. I am of course very grateful.

General Solomon D. Meredith said: The nomination of President Grant is unprecedented in the history of the United States. In the Philadelphia Convention every Congressional district was represented and every delegate cast his vote for yon Mr. President, I have been present at other Republican conventions. I was present when you, Mr. President were first nominated, and I can say unhesitatingly that I never before saw such spontaneous unanimity as was exhibited at Philadelphia. It is very flattering to you, sir; and now let me say for Indiana that she will give you fifteen electorial votes. I will not say anything about the precise majority, but I am sure of fifteen electoral votes.

The President's Humor.

The President—At any rate, don't let your people vote but once. (Laughter.)

General Meredith—No, we propose to give the State by a handsome majority by allowing each State to vote once only.

B. F. Conley, the Georgia vice-president, said: We will do the best we can for you. The President—That is as much as Georgia can do. (Laughter.)

General John F. Benjamin, of Missouri—You know, as well as I do, Mr. President, that disaffection has existed in the ranks of the Republican party in Missouri, but let me assure you that the disaffection is very slight. We propose to do now as we did in 1868 and will do our duty at the polls.

Governer Fairchild, on behalf of Wisconsin, pledged the President a handsome majority, as did the vice-president from Michigan, and Charles J. Melord (colored) of Virginia, for 60,000 majority for Grant.

Mr. A. D. Norton, of Texas, said: If Mr. Greeley should be indorsed at Baltimore, Texas will give you her electoral vote. Every loyal man will support you, inasmuch as they have already surrendered to you.

Mr. William H. Wisner, of Tennessee: I promise you, Mr. President, that we will make a gallant fight in Tennessee. There are a good many of the Southern Democracy in my State who, if they are called upon to give up their organization to Greeley and Brown, would prefer to surrender to you as they did in 1865.

## Grant's Acceptance.

The following is Grant's letter accepting the nomination:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1872.

"*Hon. Thomas Settle, President National Republican Convention; Paul Strohach, Elisha Baxter, C. A. Sargeant, and others Vice-Presidents:*

"GENTLEMEN: Your letter of this date advising me of the action of the convention held in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 5th and 6th of this month, and of my unanimous nomination for the Presidency by it, is received.

"I accept the nomination, and through you return my heartfelt thanks to your constituents for this mark of their confidence and support. If elected in November and protected by a kind Providence in health and strength to perform the duties of the high trust conferred, I promise the same zeal and devotion to the good of the whole people for the future of my official life as shown in the past. Past experience may guide me in avoiding mistakes inevitable with novices in all professions and in all occupations.

"When relieved from the responsibilities of my present trust, by the election of a successor, whether it be at the end of this term or next, I hope to leave to him as Executive a country at peace within its own borders, at peace with outside nations, with a credit at home and abroad, and without embarrassing questions to threaten its future prosperity.

"With the expression of a desire to see a speedy healing of all bitterness of feeling between sections, parties, or races of citizens, and the time when the title of citizen carries with it all the protections and privileges to the humblest that it does to the most exalted.

"I subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,

## From New York.

New York, June 15.—The strikers resolved last night to prevent any workmen from beginning their usual work of the day in Steinway's factory, in fifty-third street. Consequently a large committee were appointed to be in readiness at the factory this morning at 6o'clock. The police, however, were fully informed as to what was to take place, and were also in readiness. The strikers gathered in small squads, and started to fulfill their intention of destroying the building and the machinery within. Beforethem, however the police were massed in and around the building, under the charge of Superintendent Kelso, personally. Skirmish lines were thrown out, and numbers of officers sent out in citizen's clothing to watch the hostile body. The strikers assembled 500 strong, a couple of blocks further down Lexington avenue, but hearing of the preparations made to receive them, hesitated about making an attack. The 540 men employed in the factory began their work as usual. While some of them were approaching the factory they were assaulted by the strikers, who were soon driven away by the police. Several were badly clubbed, and others were taken into custody. The police still remain in charge of the building, and great excitement exists in and around the ward. The mob have gradually dispersed, and now number but two hundred.

The Strikers on the War-path.

The police were informed this morning, about an hour after the trouble at Steinway's, that a large number of strikers had during the earlier part of the day had possession of the factory of B. B. Phyfe, in Forty-second street, between Second and Third avenues, and that they were preventing the owners of the factory from entering it. Officer Tooker, of the Nineteenth precinct, who was placed in charge of the police, saw the strikers on the stoop of the factory and refuse admittance to a machinist from Newark, who had come to purchase machinery. For about half an hour this state of affairs continued, and in the meantime communication was sent to the Central office. Superintendent Kelso immediately took a force of one hundred men, under Captains Washburne, Tynan, Gunner, Walsh and Burden, and proceeded to the factory where the strikers were in full possession. Another strong detachment, under Inspector Dilks, being advised by the mounted patrol, proceeded to the Twenty-first precinct in Third avenue, and joined Kelso's gang. Superintendent Kelso at first attempted by mild means to get the strikers to depart, but without avail. At last the club was resorted to, and a charge was ordered on the crowd. The police rushed in upon the strikers with uplifted clubs. Some of the rioters showed fight, but they were soon brought to terms with a few well directed blows from the clubs of the police. The mob fled in the greatest confusion, tumbling over each other towards Third avenue, where they were met by Inspector Dilkes, who also charged on them at Lexington avenue, when they turned and ran towards the factory of Steinway & Sons. In the rush one the rioters fell upon a railing in Third avenue and broke his shoulder blade. He was afterwards taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Railroad Men on a Strike—The Movement Extending.

Albany, June 15.—Thirteen hundred machinists, carpenters and painters, employed on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, have struck for eight hours a day. The claim was made on last Wednesday, and to-day a reply was given that the demand could not be complied with, on which the men in the shops at West Albany dropped their work tools, marched out and formed in two lines. One of the leaders called out "those in favor of eight hours step to the right—those for ten hours to the left. "All the men stepped to the right, and afterwards marched, with a banner inscribed "Eight hours and no compromise," to all shops, gathering accessions to their ranks at every shop until the strike was completed.

A Washington despatch says of Andrew Johnson:

Ex-President Johnson, who is now in this city, is non-committal on the Greeley question. He says he will abide the decision of the Baltimore Convention, whatever that may be, and he is of the opinion that whoever it nominates will be elected and make a better President than General Grant. He does not believe that the country will again indorse Grant, and if it does the people will have abdicated their rights and liberties. He proposes to take the stump for the nominees of the Baltimore Convention.

The democratic editors of Illinois held a convention on the 12th inst., and adopted the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this convention the nomination of a third ticket at Baltimore will not subserve the interests of the democratic party, and should the Cincinnati nominations be indorsed at Baltimore we pledge them our earnest support."

## Hurrah for Cuba!

*Plan of Operations of the Cuba Filibusters.*

Account of the Escape of the Steamer Fannie from Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, June 14.

The *Daily Morning Chronicle* of to-day contains an account of what is proposed to be done under the lead of General Ryan, who left New York on Wednesday in the steamer Fannie for Cuba. The plan of operations is stated to be: On disembarking General Ryan will first rally the coast guard, and immediately despatch a fleet of couriers to the interior of the island, to announce to the trustees of Cuba, already aware of it, the approaching army of liberation, and will with all expedition get together the largest force he can for the purpose of protecting the landing of two expeditions which will follow him without delay. Three steamers put to sea the same day, each one having the same destination, but the Fannie will reach the rendezvous some little time in advance of the others. The entire force amounts to fully one thousand two hundred men, and all of them are completely armed and equipped. General Ryan will remain on the coast, and expects to have within forty-eight hours of his landing at least five thousand true Cubans rallied to his standard, and ready armed to make a fight if necessary in the protection of the disembarkation of the two steamers. More expeditions are to follow the one already started, and strong hopes are entertained that the great object will be accomplished between now and the Presidential election.

Mr. Esling informed Captain Moore that they were to protect him and party in case of being overhauled by a Spanish man-of-war, The captain of the Northerne examined the vessel thoroughly, but found nothing on her but coal.

## The Flood at Prague.

*Terrible Devastation.*

LONDON, June 13.—The details of the floods near Prague state that the water poured over the country, sweeping everything before it. The tertile districts were devastated and a number of villages swept away. The loss of life is appalling, the number of persons who perished being estimated at seven hundred.

## Terrible Calamity at Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, June 16.—While the Spanish steam-ship Guadayes was lying in this port to-day, with passengers on board, her boilers exploded, and the entire upper portion of the ship was torn to pieces. Of those on board, but few escaped death or injury. Forty-four passengers, and eleven of the officers and crew were instantly killed.

## Explosion of a Steam-tug in Iowa—Fearful Loss of Life.

MCGREGOR, IOWA, June 15.—The raftboat D. H. McDonald, passed here at 4 P. M., yesterday, and when nearly opposite North McGregor, her boiler exploded, blowing all above the boiler decks into fragments, and her hull immediately sunk in sixteen feet of water. It is not definitely known how many were on board at the time of the accident, and it is impossible to ascertain at present, as the Captain and owner of the boat remained at St. Louis. About twenty-five persons were killed.

A phenomenon occurred in Lake Ontario. The water rose two feet, then fell, and continued this movement for some time. Fish came to the surface, and there were other indications of submarine earthquake.

The Iowa democratic state convention unanimously adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the principles enunciated by the late Cincinnati Convention, taken in connection with the letter of Horace Greeley accepting the nomination of that convention, constitute a platform on which all the elements of opposition to the present corrupt administration of the Federal government can stand.

A negro named Peter Taylor taken out to be hung in Marshall, Texas, on the 10th ult., did not await the tardy action of the sheriff, but touched the trap himself, and in an instant was dangling in the air. He had confessed to a double murder and a hundred other crimes.

A young lady writing on the subject of kissing says "I should as lief have a good kiss as a new cashmere" we would quite as lief if not liefer give it to her.

**The Champion of the World.**

The new Improved American Button Hole Overseaming and Complete Sewing Machine—The greatest machine of the Age!

Simplcity, Durability & Cheapness Combined.

This machine being the litest, has many improvements over all other, in a word, it is a perfect machine which is acknowledged by the best judges and agents of all other machines.

Call on A. L. Bartges, Madisonburg, who is the authorized agent for Centre county. Also keeps the best Sewing Machine thread, needles, and repairs all kinds of sewing machines, clocks, watches, musick boxes &c. I will thoroughly canvass the section belonging to me, and I shall be very much pleased to sell every person a machine, on easy terms; give it a trial before purchasing any other—it has no equal. Parties wishing the machine, will please address the undersigned. Satisfaction guaranteed. All orders promptly attended to.

A. L. BARTGES,
Agent for Centre County.
MADISONBURG, Pa.

**New Clothing Store**

**A. STERNBERG,**

engaged to manage for I. L. Reizenstein, in the corner building, opposite Hoffer's store, Bellefonte, has established a new Clothing Store, where the best bargains in the county are offered.

$7.50 to $15 for Suits of the finest Cassimere.

HATS, CAPS

and a full and complete assortment of every thing in the line of Clothing.

**Gent's Furnishing Goods**

all directly from their own manufactory. Also.

**Jewelry, Watches, &c.**

They have engaged their old clerk, Mr. A. Sternberg, so well known to the people, and who will be pleased to see his old friends. ap5tf.

Piece goods of every discription, sold low to enable everybody to have his clothing made to order.

**THE KEYSTONE LIGHTNING ROD CO.**

Are the Sole Proprietors of the

Celebrated T. T. Kinsey Patent Copper Lightning Rod.

Also manufacturers of

**COPPER CABLE, RODS AND WEATHER VANES**

Of every Decription and of the most approved Style.

*All orders for putting up Rods and Vanes will receive prompt attention if given to*

GEISS & COMPANY,

Agents for Centre County
CENTRE HALL, Pa. apr12 tf.

**Railroad O. K.**

**NEW GOODS.**

**Herlacher & Cronmiller,**

CENTRE HALL, PA

Have just received,

Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and willow ware Iron, Salt, Fish and in fact, a magnificent assortment of everything and now offered at prices lower than the lowest.

***Dress Goods***

A most beautiful variety, consisting of all the novelttes of the season,

white goods, embroideries, hoop skirts,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

All we ask that you will

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK

ALL KINDS OF HARNESS,

silver plated and Yankee Harness double and single, bridles and halters. apr 1

B. O. DEININGER. A. C. MUSSER.

**MILLHEIM MARBLE WORKS.**

New Firm—New Enterprse.

*DEININGER & MUSSER,*

(Successors to B. O. DEININGER)

We would most respectfully inform the public, that they have taken charge of this old and successful establishment, and propose to carry on the same under renewed auspices.

They have on hand, and will make to order,

MONUMENTS,
COUCHES,
TOMBS &
HEADSTONES,

of any possible design, and price. We use the best grades of marble—

ITALIAN,
CARARA,
AMERICAN STATUARY,
RUTLAND &c.,

and say with perfect assurance, "Our work is our reference."

Shop, front of Bridge, Millheim. apr20.1y.

**J. ZELLER & SON**

**DRUGGISTS**

No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa

**Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.**

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 31. 72.

P. R. WILSON. THOMAS A. HICKS.

HARDWARE STORE!!

*WILSON & HICKS,*

Bellefonte, Pa.,

(Successors to IRWIN & WILSON,)

Respectfully inform the citizens of Centre and other counties, that they have one of the largest and best selected stock of Hardware to be found, consisting of Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse Shoes, Axels, Spring Wagon Skeins and Boxes, Complete stock of carpenter tools and builders hardware, locks, oils, paints, glass, varnishes, brushes, cucumber pumps and tubing. Lamps of all kinds, scales, cutlery,

*WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.*

Full line of saddlery and coach makers goods, wood work for buggies and wagons, ploughs, harrows, cultivators and grindstones. Looking glasses and mirror plates. Picture frames made to order. They also have the celebrated cook stove,

SUSQUEHANNA,

every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All kinds of parlor stoves. We are determined to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or on short credit—not to exceed three months. Call and see us, as we take pleasure in showing our goods.

WILSON & HICKS.
Bellefonte, Pa.
mar15tf.

HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, &C.

THE PLACE TO BUY CHEAPEST.

**WALL PAPER!**

I have for sale a much larger stock of

**PAPER and BORDERS**

this season than heretofore.

12000 Bolts just received from New York,

**55 DIFFERENT PATTERNS**

Prices Ranging from

**9cts. to $1 per Bolt**

ALSO—OIL SHADES and FIXTURES, PAPER BLINDS, &c.

WM. J. M'MANIGAL,
Milroy, Pa
mar22.3m.

**Gift & Flory's**

**New Shoe Store!**

AT CENTRE HALL.

They have flow opened, and will constantly keep on hand, a splendid stock of new SHOES, GAITERS, & SLIPPERS, for men, women and children, from the best manufactories in the country, and now offered at the

Lowest Prices,

BOOTS and SHOES made to order, upon short notice. They invite the people of this vicinity to give them a call, as they will strive to merit a share of their patronage. my10tf

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

1 DOOR BELOW HOFFER'S
BELLEFONTE, PA.
*GEORGE O'BRYAN,*
Dealer in
FURNITURE
OF ALL KINDS,
BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS,
Parlor and Chamber Sets,
*SOFAS, LOUNGES,*
BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, MATTRESSES, &c.
Particular Attention to Ordered Work.
*REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.*

**UNDERTAKING.**

In All Its Branches,

METALIC, WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, AND COMMON CASKETS,

Always on Hand, and Funerals Attended With an Elegant Hearse. ap5tf.

**Stoves! Fire! Stov's!**

At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, are latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of

Cook Stoves, the Pioneer Cook, the Eclipse Cook, the Reliance Cook.

PARLORS—The Radiant Light, self-feeder, Gas Burner, National Egg, Jewell, &c.

He sells stoves as LOW as anywhere in Mifflin or Centre co.

**TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE**

The undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Pennsvalley that he has purchased the Tinshop heretofore carried on by the C. H. M'f'g Co., and will continue the same, at the old stand, in all its branches, in the manufacture of

**STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.**

All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand

Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.

All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited. AND. REESMAN
2sep70y Centre Hall

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of Solemon Rishel, late of Gregg twp., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID RISHEL,
Executo
may17.3t.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of Admisistration on the estate of Susannah Neese, late of Penn twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons, knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement.

WM. GROVE,
Administrator.
may24. 6t

**PUMPS!**

**Wooden Pumps,**

AND

**PIPING.**

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Centre county, and Pennsvalley in particular, to the fact that he is manufacturing

**THE BEST PUMP,**

made at home or elsewhere. He uses none but the best material, HE WARRENTS THEM to give satisfaction, as being the most lasting and durable, SUPERIOR TO THE OLD wooden pump, being arranged to let the water off and prevent freezing in winter. Pine, poplar or cucumber pumps always on hand. His matirial for pumps is all sawed from large timber, and are thus Secured against Checking or Cracking.

All orders by mail promptly filled. PIPING, made of the best material, of five inch scantling, joined together with coupling blocks, thoroughly banded, and warranted to stand any pressure required for ordinary use. Prices of piping range from 12 to 18 cents per foot. Send orders to sept.30.1y J. TELLER, Milesburg, Pa.

**Carriage MANUFACTORY**

Centre Hall, Pa,
GEO. B. HARPSTER

Has on had and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRIDAY June 21., 1872.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

**LOCAL NEWS.**—Our friends, everywhere, will oblige us by sending us local news of interest.

**CIRCULATION.**—The circulation of the REPORTER, on this side the county, is larger than that of all other papers in the county. Business men will therefore find this one of the best advertising mediums. We invite all interested to come and inspect our list for themselves.

**REMITTANCES.**—All monies for subscription will be credited on the subscriber's address, each week: by referring to which our patrons can at all times see how their accounts stand, and a receipt is by this system carried upon each copy of the paper.

See card of Danville Ins., Co's agent in adjoining column.

Tyrone is to have a fourth of July celebration and Brainerd is to read the Declaration—that is, if he does not get too much (hic) "how cum you so."

Geo. A. Achenbach, of Logansville, is recommended for the nomination for assembly, in Clinton county.

RUN OFF—On Monday night of last week, between Bellefonte and Milesburg, the passenger train ran over a cow, which threw a couple of cars off the track, one of them a passenger car. Fortunately no one was seriously hurt. A negro man is reported to have had his hand mashed. A trout party on board were pretty badly dished, their crockery having been smashed by the collision.

Smith, of Potter's Mills, knows how to sell goods cheap and has the knack of pleasing customers. Remember this.

The Centre county Normal, will commence its session at this place, about the last week in July. Plenty of good boarding places can be had, at reasonable rates. We would advise students, however, before engaging board, to communicate with Superintendent Magee upon the subject. Our town being pleasantly located, with one of the finest views of natural scenery in the world, and easy of access, students we know will be pleased with their stay here.

Since the burning of the Linden bridge, the through freight trains on the P. & E. railroad have gone around via Lewistown and Tyrone and thence to Lock Haven via the Bald Eagle railroad.

The bridge was nearly a quarter of a mile in length and cost $100,000. The Railroad Company immediately placed a force at work to reconstruct it, and the work has progressed so far that cars could run over it last week already.

ON A BUST.—The locusts are on a bust and make the day hideous with their "howling." Where did they get the whiskey? we know that Charley Smith, of the Fort hotel did not give them any, neither did Spangler, yet they are on a "bust"

COMPLIMENTARY—D. G. Bush, Esq., one of the most worthy citizens of this county, was the recipient of a valuable jewel presented by the Constans Commondery, Knight Templars. The Keystone, a masonic paper of Philadelphia contains the following presentation ceremonies;

DEAR KEYSTONE:—At the last communication of Constans Commandery No. 33, stationed at Bellefonte, Pa., one of those pleasing, delightful, truly Masonic, occasions was enjoyed which always warms the Templar's heart, and binds the mystic tie of knightly fellowship in closer bonds of fraternal union.

After the work was finished, Sir General George M. Yocum arose and said:

"P. E. Commander, D. G Bush, to me has been given the pleasant duty of presenting to you this jewel as a testimonial of the respect, appreciation, and knightly regard which this Commandery bears you.

Not long ago, when you were installed as the presiding officer of the Commandery we were few in numbers, straitened by pecuniary embarrassments, with but a meager outfit and ill prepared to perform the work of Templar Masonry. But our hearts were warm and our enthusiasm unbounded. Every Knight did his duty. You took the septre of authority and through your energy, care and financial ability we rejoice to-day in our strength, our elegantly furnished hall, freedom from monetary restraints, our ability to perform the work of a Commandery, and our well-tried confidence in each other.

In the accomplishment of this, we claim no praise, we simply tried to do our duty. No one labored more faithfully than yourself, none so carefully guarded our every interest. To you we looked for counsel and instruction; from you we received those examples of knightly and Chrstian virtues, which have so endeared you to us. Accept, Sir Knight, this beautiful jewel! Let it remind you that there is one place where your virtues, wisdom and integrity are known and appreciated. May it be to you a talisman, leading you on to deeds of more exalted usefulness, and when your warfare shall be ended, and you are about to enter the Higher Asylum, may the kind wishes of those who now present you this badge assist you

"To ungird the conqueror's sword,
And bear the conqueror's palm."

The happy recipient was so overcome with emotion that it was with difficulty he could do more than express his gratitude. After the Commandery adjourned, he invited those present to partake of a collation, prepared at his residence. As we gathered around his hospitable board, spread in the most princely manner, and so gracefully presided over by his accomplished lady, we felt that "it was good to be there."

The jewel is of fine gold, in form of a shield. In centre, with enameled ground, with cross and crown below, with the motto "Be thou faithful unto death." Above, in centre, are two Knights on horse-back; on left upper corner, Passion Cross, and opposite Maltese Cross; below the centre are square and compass, double triangle, and letter "G," elegantly enameled. The whole is surmounted by double headed eagle and crown. On the reverse side is inscribed

"PRESENTED TO
"P. E. Commander Daniel Griffin Bush,
BY
"Constans Commandery, No. 33,
as a mark of their esteem for the courteous and knightly manner in which he discharged the duties of E. Commandery for A. O. 752, at Bellefonte Pa. "D. H. H."

Col. Jno. H. Stover, a native of Aaronsburg, now a prominent radical politician of Missouri, paid our sanctum a visit on Monday morning last. He looks hale and hearty, and is of huge dimensions—his weight having grown to 301 pounds. We are pleased to learn that he is getting along finely in Missouri.

At a meeting in Philadelphia, officers were elected for the Lewisburg, Centre and Tyrone R. R. as follows:

PRES.—Hon. Geo. F. Miller.

DIRECTORS.—Edward F. Gay, Geo. B. Roberts, Wm. H. Howard, Edward Smith Jas. P. Coburn, R. H. Duncan, Wm. Phillips.

The contracts for grading the balance of our road, were not awarded last week There were over 100 bids, and some of them so close, that it was thought best to hand them over to Mr. Leuffer to figure out the lowest and best, and the awarding of the same was postponed to Thursday of this week.

Sternberg, who carries on the great clothing store of I. L. Reizenstein, at Bellefonte, has a tremendous stock of clothing and other goods on hand, and beats anything in the county for selling cheap. If you want anything in the clothing line, call on Sternberg, who has supplied this county for nearly twenty years, and always at low figures.

Burnside & Thomas have made extraordinary reduction in prices for the special benefit for all buyers, who pay cash. It is a very rare thing when any business firm makes such sweeping reductions in prices along the whole line, which has been made by the well known house of Burnside & Thomas in their magnificent stock of goods. They have set at defiance the old fogy system of buying on credit and are saving dollars for their customers. If you want real bargains and save thirty per cent. which you pay for credit to other firms, go to Burnside & Thomas' and see the wonderful repuction in prices.

The E. C. S. S., of Churchville, informs the public, that a son of John Fortney, committed 634 verses from the Union Question book, in one week by improving his spare moments. Here boys is an example.

H. H. Weiser's property, at Millheim, was partially destroyed by fire, on Wednesday of last week.

BUCKALEW BARLEY.—Mr. James Sweetwood, of Centre Hill, has some barley that keeps growing like Buckalew's chances for governor, getting larger all the time. Some of it, on the 11th of June measured 3 feet 7 in., on 14th 4 feet 2 in., and on 17th 4 feet 9 inches. If it keeps on growing at that rate, it will soon get so high that it will take two men and a boy to look to the top of it.

Specimens of a black stone, found upon the farm of Peter Kerlin, in the Loop, where they are searching for coal have been sent to this office. It looks as if it might be a near relative of the black diamonds, and are only sorry they are not the genuine article itself. Hope Mr. Kerlin will go on with his search, and that a coal mine may be his reward.

Levi A. Miller, of Bellefonte, and ex-sheriff Geo. Alexander, are mentioned as radical candidates for Sheriff.

Jacob Baker, of Howard is mentioned as a radical candidate for Register.

TROY, Ohio, June 12 1872

Editor Reporter: I wrote you some time ago, that the prospect for wheat was good, but that is all a dead duck now, as the fly has played havoc with the wheat in the last two weeks, one third of the wheat will never be cut, the balance will average about ten bushels per acre; the cut worm has taken a thousand acres of corn; the fall barley is almost an entire failure; dry weather and high winds are all the go here. The wind sets on its hind legs and howls from morning till night. There is old barley enough to have beer plenty; we can't get rain to set out our tobacco, wheat and corn we can do without, but tobacco and beer we must have.

DOLEY VARDEN.

N.B. Greeley and Brown is all the go here.

Dr. Ricords Pain Destroyer is sure to kill—that is kill pain. We tried it—and it killed pain for us We saw it tried by others—and it killed the pain for them. It is the best pain killer out, and no fail about it. Try it reader, for all kinds of pains and aches. Ask your storekeeper for it, and if you cannot obtain it from him, send to J. Russel Cross, Alexandria, Pa.

On Wednesday last the members of Yeagertown congregation visited the residence of Rev. S. G. Shannon, at Milroy and left provisions of various kinds, wearing apparel, books &c., to the amount of nearly $100. After dinner the party repaired to the church, spending a short time in free conference, and then to the house again where a few short speeches, songs, &c., completed the happy visit. Mr. S, is making a favorable impression in his charges, and cannot prove otherwise than a useful pastor—*Gazette.*

If a cuss is mean because he is low, then we are completely surrounded by low-cusses, (locusts).

The Harris Bro's, photographers, are doing a brisk business at Boalsburg. Our neighbors, up there, know how to appreciate good work, and they permit themselves to be "taken in" right handsomely. Our people hereabouts who neglected to have photographs taken when these artists were in our town, should remember, that it is not too far to go to Boalsburg, in order to secure a fine likeness.

In another column appears the advertisement of Rynder's Music Store, to which we call the attention of our readers. There are many homes in Pennsvalley which can add to their cheerfulness by the sweet strains of music, and Rynder offers to sell first class instruments at a less figure than any other house, so as to bring an organ or melodean within the reach of all.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisment of of R. F. Rankin & Co's Drug Store, formerly Linn & Wilson's. They keep the finest and best drugs, medicines, &c., and have one of the handsomest and most complete stores in the state. Call in, one door below Wilson & Hick's hadr ware store, Bellefonte.

Hoffer Bro's still keep on selling at low prices. They keep up their reputation as being the .farmer's best friend and the stand where goods are sold at prices that are fair to their customers. Their stock never goes down, always keep ordering a supply, and thus have a fulline constantly on hand. Remember, Hoffer Bro's.

We the undersigned, citizens of Centre Hall and vicinity, having witnessed the handling of several vicious horses and mules, by Prof. St. John, hereby certify that he has fully performed all he promises in breaking horses of bad habits, and that there is no deception or humbug whatever in his system of handling horses. The Prof. goes from here to Boalsburg, and we hereby cheerfully recommend him to the people of that vicinity:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fred Kurtz, | J. A. Lingle, |
| D. C. Keller, | G. B. Harpster, |
| Jas. H. M'Cormick, | C. C. Keller, |
| Geo. H. Emerick, | J. F. Harpster, |
| Wm. Erhard, | Geo. Hoffer, |
| Thos. Lingle, | Peter Hoffer, |
| D. J. Walker. | And. Gregg. |
| J. B. Solt, | W. H. Webber, |
| J. H. Odenkirk, | S. P. Houtz, |
| Jno. Spangler, | J. S. Stump, |
| H. Smith, | and others. |

### A CARD

TO THE FARMERS OF PENNSVALLEY.

In an article in this paper two weeks ago, we said that the cost of the Danville Farmers' Insurance Co., was less than half that of any other company. We here repeat the assertion: *Our cost is less than half that of any other responsible company whatever, and we are prepared to prove it by comparing rates with any agent or officer of any company, during five consecutive years, since organization—thirteen years ago.* In an article in this paper one week ago, concerning the Centre Hall Insurance co., the Danville company was named. We are ready and will ing to compare with *that* company also. The following is a partial list of persons insured in the Danville company in Potter twp.: H. Brockerhoff & Co., Jno. P. Runkle, Evan Evans, Jos. Neff, David Hennigh, W. J. Thompson & Bro, Geo. Rearich, W. W. Royer, Jno. Sweetwood, Paul Keller, W. W. Love, Geo. M. Boal, J. Carson, J. Royer, M. Stiver, Jno. Runkle, John Rishel, Jacob Wagner, C. Durst Joseph Bitner, &c. besides a number of others, while the township is not yet fully canvassed, among other prominent members of the company in this valley, are Moses Thompson with 14 properties insured, Christian Dale with 7 properties, the McFarlanes with 5 properties, &c., &c. All we have to say further is this:—If the Danville Company is not the *best and the cheapest* why do well-informed business men like the above leave companies at home and insure in the Danville Company? The charter of this company says—"no property situated in any City, Borough, Town or Village shall be insured by this company." Its President, Vice President, and every Director is a working farmer. Farmers of Pennsvalley will you pay two prices or one for your insurance? it is for you to answer ☞ Persons wishing property insured can have it attended to by addressing the agent at Mill Hall, Clinton Co. Pa.

C. R. GEARHART,
Agent Danville Farmers Ins. Co.

## A Nice Man for the Foreigners to Vote For.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

In 1854, Mr. Henry Wilson was the chief of the Know Nothing organization in Massachusetts, which party, in secret convention, nominated a candidate for Governor, who was elected. Mr. Edward Everett, who was then United States Senator, resigned, and the Know Nothing Legislature elected Mr. Henry Wilson to fill the vacancy. Mr. Wilson did not take his seat until the 10th of February, 1855, and on the 23 of the same month, in a long debate on a bill providing for an enforcement of the United States laws, he repeatedly spoke of the American or Know Nothing party, "with which I act." He claimed to be, and was, the representative of that party in the Senate.

On the first of March, 1865, Mr. Wilson, as the Senatorial representative of that party, presented the petition of the citizens of Boston, Massachusetts, praying a repeal of the naturalization laws of the United States. On the 4th of March the session of Congress closed, and Mr. Wilson did not appear again until the December following. He remained a representative of the Know Nothing party until in 1856, when that organization became a "national party," repudiating anti-slaveryism. Mr. Wilson then joined the Republican party.

This is the gentleman selected by the Grant party to offset Mr. Schurz. He is expected to draw all the old Know Nothings, to take the place of the Germans.

## The Ten Million Steal.

The records of the Senate in regard to the most stupendous scheme of robbery ever attempted in this State, says the Pittsburg Post, "the nine million steal," show that Harrison Allen, the ring candidate for Auditor General was the very first to record his vote in favor of the project. The vote of the honest Buckalew is found among the nays. This makes the ring more particularly anxious to defeat Mr. Buckalew; knowing that if Allen and his bosom friend Hartranft, are elected, there will be no trouble to secure Hartranft's signature to the bill, should the ring succeed in getting it passed; and also there would be no trouble in getting the securities from the hands of the willing Allen. The nine million raiders on the treasury know and feel that Buckalew will frustrate their schemes.

## One of the Presents.

The Cincinnati Enquirer publishes the following as the reply of General Grant to a present of $105,000 forwarded to him by General Daniel Butterfield, then holding a commission in the Army, and while holding it, appointed Sub-Treasurer in New York, in which he was detected in fraudulent complicity in the great gold conspiracy, but was allowed to resign from the Army without a Court-martial. Butterfield, on the 15th of February, 1869, enclosed the gift in this form;

[Enclosure.]

| | |
|---|---|
| Mortgage | $30,437 50 |
| 50,000 7-20 U. S. bonds, 1st series | 54,725 00 |
| Cash | 19,837 50 |
| Total | $105,000 00 |

The reply of Grant was in these words:

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 17, 1869.

DEAR GENERAL: Your letter of the 15, inclosing me the handsome testimonial of the citizens of New York, with the names of all too generous contributors to it, is received.

Through you I wish to thank the gentlemen whose names you have inclosed to me, individually and collectively. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

At this time, General Grant was President elect of the United States. It would be interesting now to have a list of these "too generous" givers, to see how and what offices were given to them. Will some of the Grant organs furnish the information?

Chief Justice Thompron's unimpeachable record is the despair of the Radical scribes, whose business it is to assail it. They are reduced to sheer mendacity. Thus a Radical paper of Bedford county, the Press, abuses him for "deciding against allowing soldiers in the army to vote." Sheer invention! Any body who takes the trouble to turn to the decision which is in 5 Wright's Report (41 Pennsylvania), page 429, finds it there recorded that Thompson J. *Dissented.* Now, try and invent something else.

Solomon P. Connor secretary of the Hartford and New Haven railroad died at Hartford Conn., 11th inst.

Grant and Colbach, is the new radical firm.

An indorser of a note is exempt from liability if not served with notice of its dishonor within twenty-four hours of its non-payment.

A Florida jail not having had an inmate in four years, the commissioners have turned it into a corn crrb.

## GREGG TOWNSHIP AUDITORS REPORT.

Samuel Harter Supervisor of roads of Gregg twp., for the year ending 1872.

| April 8th 1872 | DR. |
|---|---|
| To amount of duplicate | $892 33 |
| From former duplicate | 13 00 |
| Rec'd of J. G Sankey | 27 28 |
| Total | 932 61 |
| | CR. |
| By amount of work done on roads | 470 24 |
| Exonerations allowed | 3 55 |
| Percentage on $888,46 | 44 42 |
| 25ft 2 inch plank | 75 |
| His services | 33 75 |
| Balance due township | 379 90 |

Jacob Whiteaather Supervisor for the year 1872 in account with Gregg twp.,

| April 8th To amount of duplicate | 11 82 |
|---|---|
| By amount of work done on roads during year | 567 37 |
| Exonerations | 2 77 |
| Percentage | 58 98 |
| His services | 25 00 |
| Paid to Phillip Kemp for work | 14 50 |
| By cash paid this day | 340 50 |
| Balance due township | 173 37 |

James Grove per George Korman Overseer of Gregg twp., for the year 1871.

| To amount of duplicate in hands | 584 90 |
|---|---|
| To cash of Fred Renninger | 15 50 |
| Total | 600 40 |

| Credit | Renninger |
|---|---|
| By amount paid for kepping paupers | 58 25 |
| " " " for B. F. Knarr | 7 40 |
| " " " for S. Brown | 161 50 |
| " " " to B. F. Van Valzah | 63 79 |
| " " " for Sarah Zeigler | 7 00 |
| " " " A. Shannon in suit with twp., | 16 79 |
| " " " J. Hagen for serving supoena | 1 00 |
| " " " Wm. Heckman | 99 00 |
| Overseer | 3 09 |
| " Exonerations on his duplicate | 29 09 |
| " Percentage for collection | 12 00 |
| " His services | 141 49 |
| Balance due township | 600 40 |
| Total | |

Wm. Heckman Overseer of the poor for the year 1872

| | DR. |
|---|---|
| To amount of duplicate for collection | 443 30 |
| " " Received of Geo. Korman | 99 00 |
| " " Received of Peter Weaver's estate | 24 50 |
| Total | 566 80 |
| | CR. |
| By amount paid for keeping paupers | 479 68 |
| Exonerations | 3 10 |
| Percentage for collection | 22 01 |
| His services | 30 00 |
| Balance due township | 32 01 |
| Total | 566 80 |

Audited April 8th 1872.

W. C. M'COOL
JOHN GROVE
Auditors

AN ACT to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States.

*Be it enacted by the State and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the recent rebelion for ninety days, or more, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the government, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for completing the defenses of Washington, and for other purposes," approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and every seaman, marine, and officer who has served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps, during the rebellion, for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the government, shall, on complyance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and the acts amendatory thereof, as hereinafter modified, be entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of public lands (not mineral) not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres or one quarter-section, to be taken in compact form according to legal subdivisions, including the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work, not otherwise reserved or appropriated, and other lands subject to entry under the homestead laws of the United States: *Provided*, That said homestead settler shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead within which to commence his settlement and improvement: *And provided also*, That the time which the homestead settler shall have served in the army, navy, or marine corps aforesaid, shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, or if discharged on account of wounds received, or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, without reference to the length of time he may have served: *Provided, however*, That no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved, and cultivated his said homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall commence his improvements as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That any person entitled under the provisions of the foregoing section to enter a homestead, who may have heretofore entered under the homestead laws a quantity of land less than one hundred and sixty acres, shall be permitted to enter under the provisions of this act so much land as, when added to the quantity previously entered, shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres.

SEC. 3. That in case of the death of any person who would be entitled to a homestead under the provisions of the first section of this act, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children, by a guardian duly appointed and officially accredited at the Department of the Interior, shall be entitled to all the benefits enumerated in this act, subject to all the provisions as to settlement and improvements therein contained: *Provided*, That if such persons died during his term of enlistment, the whole term of his enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title

SEC. 4. That where a party at the date of his entry of a tract of land under the homestead laws, or subsequently thereto, was actually enlisted and employed in the army or navy of the United States, his services therein shall, in the administration of said homestead law, be constructed to be equivalent, to all intents and purposes, to a residence for the same length of time upon the tract so entered: *Provided*, That if his entry has been canceled by reasonof his absence from said tract while in the military or naval service of the United States, and such tract has not been disposed of, his entry shall be restored and confirmed: *And provided further*, That if such tract has been disposed of, said party may enter another tract subject to entry under said laws; and his right to a patent therefore shall be determined by the proofs touching his residence and cultivation of the first tract, and his absence therefrom in such service.

SEC. 5. That any soldier, sailor, marine officer, or other person coming within the provisions of this act may, as well by an agent as in person, enter on said homestead: *Provided*, That said claimant in person shall, within the time prescribed, commence settlements and improvements on the same and thereafter fulfill all the requirements of this act.

SEC. 6. That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall have authority to make all needful rules and regulations to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Approved April 4. 1872.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst., by Rev. Sahm, D D., Mr. Fredrick Weaver, of Hains twp., to Mrs. Elisabeth Graul of Gregg twp.

## DEATHS

On the 8th inst., near Boiling Springs Centre county, of Consumption, John Baney, in the 36th year of his age.

On 16th, inst., near Centre Hall, William Franklin, infant son of Thomas Scholl aged 1 month, and 19 days.

On 14th inst., in Harris twp., Elisabeth, widow of Michael Meyers, aged 94 years, 8 months and 22 days.

On 14th inst., at Aaronsburg, after a lingering illness of 18 years, Sarah, wife of John Bower, aged 54 years, 9 months, and 12 days. On Sunday following her remains were interred in the Lutheran Cemetery of Aaronsburg. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. P. Sahm D. D. A very appropriate discourse was delivered to a large audience from 116 Psalm 15 verse: "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his Saints." H.

On 7th inst., at Orangeville Ill., Mr. Samuel Dinges, aged 77 years 11 months and 5 days, The church was overflowing with people, paying their last respects to the deceased. He was formerly from Penn twp.

On the 28th ult., at Rockgrove, Ill., David Mingle, formerly of Haines twp., father of H. A. Mingle of Aaronsburg, aged 77 years.

At Pine Grove, on the 2d inst., Mr Hugh Lourimore, aged 72 years and 10 months.

In Boalsburg, Pa., on the 31st ult, Margaret L. Durst, wife of Wm. Durst, Sen. aged 60 years, 5 months, and 1 day.


## Valuable Farm at Private Sale

The undersigned offers at private sale, a valuable Farm, situated in Gregg township, Centre county, near the railroad depot at Spring Mills, and belonging to the estate of Elisabeth Neese, dec'd.

This farm contains

223 ACRES FARMLAND

of which 50 acres are well timbered.

Thereon are erected two dwelling houses, with Barns and all necessary outbuildings. Fruit of all kinds and an abundance of water on the premises. The land is under a high state of cultivation, and among the best in the valley.

For further information apply to

JAS. D. GENTZELL

one of the Administrators, near Spring Mills. June 14. tf.

## THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

Next door to Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

## R. F. Rankin & Co.,

(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)

DEALERS IN

*PURE DRUGS*

*AND MEDICINES,*

CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, AND FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.

## PURE WINE & LIQUORS

for medicinal purposes.

SHOULDER BRACES,

TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety.

Also, Choice

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

21june tf. R. F. RANKIN & CO.


WANTED—A good jour tinner can find a good job in this place at good wages For further particulars apply at this office. 2t.


CENTRAL HOTEL. Corner of Third and Chestnut Street, Mifflinburg, Pa.

John Showers, Proprietor.

Its Central Location makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting Town on business or pleasure.

H. A. Taylor's Livery Attached.

jun 21. 1y.


## MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT

—List of Dealers of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, liquors, &c, in Centre county for the year 1872, subject to payment of license.

### BELLEFONTE BORO.

| | LICENSE | CLASS. |
|---|---|---|
| Leob May & Leob | $20 00 | 10 |
| John Hoffer | 15 00 | 11 |
| Joseph & Bro | 15 00 | 11 |
| John B Awl | 7 00 | 14 |
| John Montgomery | 7 00 | 14 |
| Zeller & Jarret | 10 00 | 13 |
| Frank P Blair | 07 00 | 14 |
| Isaac Guggenheimer | 12 50 | 12 |
| Abraham Sussman | 7 00 | 14 |
| A Foncart | 7 00 | 14 |
| Zimmerman Bros & Co | 12 50 | 12 |
| John Brackbill | 7 00 | 14 |
| Edward Graham & Son | 7 00 | 14 |
| John Sweeney | 7 00 | 14 |
| Lyon & Co | 10 00 | 13 |
| H O Hoffer | 7 00 | 14 |
| Linn & Wilson | 10 00 | 13 |
| Harper & Bros | 15 00 | 11 |
| C D Keller | 15 50 | 12 |
| Wm McClellen | 7 00 | 14 |
| Burnside & Thomas | 15 00 | 11 |
| F P Green | 10 00 | 13 |
| J & J Harris | 20 00 | 10 |
| J H Sands | 7 00 | 14 |
| Ruhl & Gault | 10 00 | 13 |
| J W Cook | 12 50 | 12 |
| H Y Slitzer | 7 00 | 14 |
| George O Brien | 7 00 | 14 |
| H D Yeager | 7 00 | 14 |
| D M Wagner & Son | 20 00 | 10 |
| Fryberger & Grim | 10 00 | 13 |
| John S Lonberger | 7 00 | 14 |
| James Welch | 10 00 | 13 |
| John Powers | 7 00 | 14 |
| Wetzler & Twitmeyer | 7 00 | 14 |
| Schroyer & Son | 7 00 | 14 |
| Sechler & Co | 15 00 | 11 |
| N Beck | 7 00 | 14 |
| Miss Priest | 7 00 | 14 |
| Mrs N K Dare | 7 00 | 14 |
| J W Parsons | 7 00 | 14 |
| Miss Mary L McBride | 7 00 | 14 |
| J L Reizenstein | 7 00 | 14 |
| Wilson & Hicks | 20 00 | 10 |
| P McCafferty | 7 00 | 14 |
| J K & C T Alexander | 7 00 | 14 |
| Shortlidge & Co | 7 00 | 14 |
| W H Wilkison & Co Billiard | 50 00 | 8 |
| H H Kline do | 40 00 | 9 |

### BENNER TWP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lewis Hass | $15 00 |

### BURNSIDE TWP.

| | |
|---|---|
| George R Roak | $10 00 |

### BOGGS TWP.

| | |
|---|---|
| J R Curtin | $12 50 |
| McCoy & Linn | 12 50 |

### CURTIN TWP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Webber & Singer | $7 00 |

### FERGUSON TWP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Shorb Steward & Co | $20 00 |
| Thomas Bolinger | 10 00 |
| A J Mattern & Co | 10 00 |
| J Dunlap & Co | 10 00 |
| John L Musser | 7 00 |
| A Sample & Son | 12 50 |
| J R Smith & Son | 7 00 |

### GREGG TWP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Philip Shook | $10 00 |
| R H Duncan | 12 00 |
| J B Fisher | 12 50 |

### HAINES TWP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Philips Gross | $10 00 |
| R F Filips | 10 00 |
| M M Musser | 10 00 |
| Shem Spigelmyer & Sons | 12 50 |

### HARRIS TWP.

| | |
|---|---|
| J H Hahn Agent | $7 00 |
| D F Taylor | 7 00 |
| A Etneir | 12 50 |
| Cyrus Wason | 7 00 |
| J & L Houser | 7 00 |
| Cook & Kreamer | 10 00 |
| S H Stover | 10 00 |
| J J Price | 7 00 |
| George Falk & Son | 7 00 |
| Shinberger & Jordan | 7 00 |
| Daniel Hess | 10 00 |

### HALF MOON TWP.

| | |
|---|---|
| H S Thomson | $10 00 |
| J V Gray | 12 50 |
| James Love | 10 00 |

### HOWARD TWP.

| | |
|---|---|
| R C Leathers | $7 00 |

### HUSTON TWP.

| | LICENSE | CLASS |
|---|---|---|
| John I Thompson | $10 00 | 13 |
| J T Williams | 10 00 | 13 |
| Levi Womer | 7 00 | 14 |
| Hoover, Davis & Co | 7 00 | 14 |
| T E Griest & Co | 7 00 | 14 |

### LIBERTY TWP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John Brickly | $7 00 | 14 |
| James S Kooks | 7 00 | 14 |
| James Quiggly | 10 00 | 13 |

### MILES TWP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| T N Wolf | 7 00 | 14 |
| S F Frank & Son | 10 00 | 13 |
| Miller, Ocker & Co | 10 00 | 13 |

### MARION TWP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yearick & Son | 7 00 | 14 |
| R K Wilson | 7 00 | 14 |

### PENN TWP,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kersteter & Ertle | $7 00 | 14 |
| Alexander & Bros | 10 00 | 13 |
| E C Campbell | 7 00 | 14 |
| J W Gockk | 10 00 | 13 |
| Jacob Eisenhuth | 7 00 | 14 |
| John D Fool | 7 00 | 14 |

### POTTER TWP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Harlacher & Cronmiller | $10 00 | 14 |
| Wm Wolf | 12 00 | 12 |
| Strom & Swartz | 7 00 | 14 |
| Wm Armagost | 7 00 | 14 |
| Phillips & Glassgoe | 7 00 | 14 |
| H K Smith | 10 00 | 13 |
| B D'Brisbin | 7 00 | 14 |
| Graff & Thompson | 10 00 | 13 |
| G O Dinninger | 7 00 | 14 |
| J A Keepman | | |

### RUSH TWP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John Nuttle & Co | $15 00 | 11 |
| E M Sturbrant | 7 00 | 14 |
| Peter Smith | 7 00 | 14 |
| Levi Gearhart | 7 00 | 14 |
| W J Jackson | 20 00 | 10 |
| John Miller & Son | 10 00 | 13 |

### SPRING TWP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| F S Heverly | $7 00 | 14 |
| J D Miller | 7 00 | 14 |

### PATTON TWP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Miss Kate Murray | $7 00 | 14 |
| Mattren Bros | 7 00 | 14 |

### PHILIPSBURG BORO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| D G Hirlinger | $7 00 | 14 |
| D C Jamison | 7 00 | 14 |
| Irvin & Munson | 12 50 | 12 |
| Margaret Condo | 7 00 | 14 |
| J S McCartney | 7 00 | 14 |
| W C McCutchon | 10 00 | 13 |
| Oscar Adams | 7 00 | 14 |
| Daniel Ayres | 7 00 | 14 |
| J J Wighamen | 7 00 | 14 |
| Miss K Peters | 7 00 | 14 |
| J A Lehr | 7 00 | 14 |
| M G Rook | 7 00 | 14 |
| W H McCausland | 7 00 | 14 |
| Rankin & Williams | 7 00 | 14 |
| Allport & Herring | 7 00 | 14 |
| T H Switzer | 12 50 | 12 |
| Watron & Miller | 12 50 | 12 |
| G H Deigier & Co | 7 00 | 14 |
| Miss C Dureoss | 7 00 | 14 |
| James A Ganee | 7 00 | 14 |
| Emanuel Bolinger | 7 00 | 14 |
| James Morrison | 25 00 | 9 |
| Kepler, Dubre & Co | 7 00 | 14 |
| T J Meyers | 7 00 | 14 |
| Frank A Hutten | 10 00 | 13 |
| J R McKinney | 10 00 | 13 |
| G S Flagal | 7 00 | 14 |
| Mrs. L Manley | 7 00 | 14 |
| Josephine Flagal | 7 00 | 14 |
| E T Gray | 7 00 | 14 |
| R T Barber | 7 00 | 14 |
| Eard S Dubree | | |

### MILESBURG BOROUGH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John Hibbler | $7 00 | 14 |
| Mrs G G Ryman | 7 00 | 14 |
| J B Hahn | 10 00 | 13 |
| S Brady | 7 00 | 14 |
| P H Haupt | 7 00 | 14 |
| A R Peters | 10 00 | 13 |
| A T Boggs | 7 00 | 14 |
| J S Proudfoot | 10 00 | 13 |

### HOWARD BORO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S F Kline | $7 00 | 14 |
| Joseph Royer | 7 00 | 14 |
| Jenkins & Webber | 7 00 | 13 |
| Balser Webber | 12 50 | 12 |
| Robert Cooke | 10 00 | 13 |
| Lucas & Bro | 7 00 | 14 |

### UNIONVILLE BORO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Griest & Rumbarger | $10 00 | 13 |
| Alexander & Geary | 7 00 | 14 |
| Nathan Herly | 7 00 | 14 |

### SNOW SHOE TWP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| May, Loeb & Co | $20 00 | 10 |
| A E Sherer | 7 00 | 14 |
| Herbert Williams | 7 00 | 14 |
| J H Crissman | 12 50 | 12 |
| Nicholas Bowers | 10 00 | 13 |
| David Bets | 7 00 | 14 |
| Sarah H Crissman | 7 00 | 14 |

### TAYLOR TWP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John Copenhaver | $7 00 | 13 |
| J S Fink | 7 00 | 14 |

### WORTH TWP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| V Gray | $7 00 | 14 |
| H W Hoover | 7 00 | 14 |

### WALKER TWP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Houston & Rodgers | $10 00 | 13 |
| Henry Brown | 10 00 | 13 |
| S. & Yearick | 10 00 | 13 |

An appeal will be held at the Commissioners' office in Bellefonte, on June 24th 1872. HENRY NULL, Appraiser.

CAUTION.—Having purchased the following articles at constable sale, on 25th of May, last, as the property of Jonathan Bechtol, of Gregg twp., the undersigned hereby lets the same in the possession of said Jonathan Bechtol, at his pleasure, and therefore cautions all persons against meddling with the same, namely, 1 cooking stove, 1 sink, 1 cupboard, 2 tables, 2 beds, chairs, 1 chest, 1 bookcase, 1 doughtray, 5 shoats.

june7. 3t. JAMES TOMAS.

## Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce the name of George Meyer, of Ferguson twp., as a candidate for county commissioner, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

## Prothonotary.

We are authorized to announce the name of John Moran, of Bellefonte, as candidate for Prothonotary, subject to decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce that Aaron Williams, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

## Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce the name of Geo. S Hoy, of Marion twp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Jacob Bottorf, of Harris twp., as candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Henry Noll, of Spring tp., as candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authoroized to announce the name of B. F. Brown, of Harris twp., as a candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Benjamin Shafer, of Walker twp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Alex. Shannon, of Centre Hall as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of John Spangler, of Centre Hall, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

### BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

Corrected by C. D.

### The Doll's Vigil.

"Dolly, I'm tired, so tired of play,
Your cheeks with my tears are wet;
No one will look for us, though it is late,
For mother is slumbering yet;
Slumbering yet, though she loves us so,
But, Dolly, we'll go and see,
And if she can hear us, I know she will wake,
My Dolly, for you and me.

"Dolly, our mother's asleep by this tree,
They covered the place with grass
For fear of the cold, and lest she should hear
The footsteps of people that pass.
Home I must go when it gets quite dark,
But, Dolly, I'll leave you here:
If mother should waken, and see you, she'll know
We two have been wandering near.

"Oh, Dolly, it's snowing, there's no one to care,
And oh, it is damp and chill;
Poor mother may waken so, Dolly, we'll stay,
And lovingly watch by her still."
Both mother and orphan were sleeping soon,
They heard not the wind's sad tone,
While drifting the snow o'er their resting-place,
Where Dolly was watching alone.

## Farm, Garden and Household.

CURRANT bushes which have become sickly or unsightly from the want of care, ought to have the old wood cut back, so as to give light and air.

GOATS are pronounced profitable to farmers, if for no other purpose than clearing the land of noxious weeds, which they will devour with avidity in all stages of their growth.

WHEAT AVERAGE.—The average yield of wheat in different countries varies remarkably. In Austria it is 14 bushels per acre; in France and Prussia, 17; in Spain, 23; while in Britain the average yield is from 28 to 30. The yield of barley in France is 21 bushels per acre; in Prussia, 25; and in England, from 35 to 40 bushels per acre.

MILCH COWS.—At this season grass is often too succulent. There is not nutriment enough in it in proportion to bulk. And it will generally pay to give the cows in the yard some hay to eat during the night, and a little "cut feed"—say one peck of hay and two quarts of fine middlings—the first thing in the morning. A good cow at this season gives a generous flow of milk, and it is unwise not to supply her with all the feed she can digest.

OPPOSED TO DRILLING CORN.—A writer in the *Prairie Farmer* says that his experience leads him to oppose the plan of drilling corn when raising this crop for grain, and he gives the following reasons for the opinion: First. In a wet season weeds and grass outgrow corn, and nothing short of hand or hoe will remove them from between hills. Second. When the season favors the growth of corn, one stalk in a place will sucker and corn will be too thick. Third. In cultivation all one way there is too much soil remaining without stirring.

POULTRY.—Provide plenty of nest-eggs for the hens, and see that two do not lay in one nest or in the same nest with a setting hen. See that everything is kept clean in the poultry-house, and that it is well ventilated. Whitewash frequently. Move the coops frequently, so as to keep the ground or grass clean. This is particularly necessary with turkeys. Avoid the common mistake of having the coops too small, and see that they are well ventilated. The great secret of raising ducks is to feed them all they will eat, half a dozen times a day, or more.

AN EXCELLENT FERTILIZER.—As a top dressing for fruit trees, vines, grain crops, or garden crops of any sort, on ground that has been somewhat exhausted by cultivation, the preparation described below will be found very useful. It would improve the mixture, however, to add to the ashes about a peck of good, newly slacked lime, which would bring the potash of the ashes to a caustic state and enable it more speedily to soften and dissolve the bones, which, when lime is thus used, need not be necessary in the absence of quicklime. With its use in this way, and with a sufficiency of good unleached wood ashes, the bones, which have merely been cracked up with the hammer, may easily be softened. Take one barrel of pure, finely-ground bones, and mix with it a barrel of good wood ashes; during the mixing, add gradually three pailfuls of water. The heap may be made on the floor of a shed or barn; and, by the use of the hoe, the bone and ashes must be thoroughly mixed. The water added is just sufficient to liberate the caustic alkalies, potash and soda; and these re-act upon the gelatine of the bone, dissolving the little atoms, forming a kind of soap, and fitting it for a plant aliment. It must be used in small quantities, or in about the same way as the so-called superphosphates. A barrel of this mixture is worth two of any of the commercial fertilizers, and the cost will be but half as much. If the bone-meal and ashes are very dry, four pailfuls of water may be required, but care must be exercised not to have it inconveniently moist. It may be ready for use in a week after it is made. Pure, raw, finely ground bone and the best of ashes should be employed.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

AMERICAN FARMERS' CLUB.

WORMS.—J. S. Titus, Sidney, N. Y., asked what will save seed corn in the hill from wire worms; has anybody ever tried smoking the kernels before planting, and with what result; also, what is the best practical means of checking the ravages of the cut worm in corn-fields, and how about the tobacco dust which is advertised by the barrel by a New York manufacturer? Doctor Trimble: Nothing could be done to seed corn to prevent the attacks of the wire worm. The wire worm is the grub or larva of a beetle, and is bred in the ground. As to cut worms—they are caterpillars; the larva of moths—a very different family, but bred in the ground also. An old sod is best for corn, and there these caterpillars are liable to be. Plow early; plant early, and drop eight or ten grains in a hill, and if some are cut off so close as not to sprout again, there may be still enough left; if not, replant. These caterpillars, like most others, soon come to their growth, and will be out of the way by that time. Mr. Colton: One of the best farmers I ever knew, always dipped his seed corn in coal tar before planting, and it is a fact that he was less troubled with the wire worms than his neighbors. Coal tar is so cheap, and to be had in almost every town at the gas works, that it is easy to try it at any rate.

WOOD ASHES.—J. A. Manson, Saulsbury, Tenn., said he has 1,000 pounds of leached ashes of hard wood, and he would know upon what garden crop it is best to apply them. Mr. Curtis: They are excellent to drop on top of a cornhill as soon as the seed is in; admirable around apple and other fruit trees, and valuable everywhere. Mr. Stewart:—There is no better fertilizer for potatoes. Dr. Trimble: The most profitable use I have ever made of ashes was upon pasture ground where the soil was rather light. Put on thick, and the white clover comes as if by magic; and white clover is good pasture.

ISRAEL S. FOWLER, Williamston, Mass.-said: I have tried the "premium Sanford corn," and am satisfied it is a hum, bug. Last year I planted, May 20, one peck on good old land that had been manured well, and manured on the hill with horse and hog manure, and took extra care of it; it grew very large (some ten feet high), but did not ear as I expected; but if it had got ripe, it would have been a fair crop, but it did not. At the time I cut my other corn, which was planted ten days later, the Sanford corn was just in the milk. I cut the tops and saved the fodder, and let it stand until the frost killed it. All it was good for was to feed as soon as I could, and not worth much for that. Now, I am saying this, thinking it will be a benefit to some farmers. Try but a little; it will satisfy you. It may do well in the Southern States, but it will not here; it has been a damage to me. If I had planted yellow and white corn, I would have got 50 bushels of shelled corn where I did not get any. I am not the only man who complains. One of my neighbors tried it with the same result.

A Dayton, Ohio, widow announces on the tombstones of three several deceased husbands, "We will meet in Heaven, husband dear,"

### Items of Interest.

THE Pope is eighty years of age.

MOORE and Moorcover is a Council Bluffs firm.

IN Switzerland all the voting is done upon Sundays.

READING, Penn., manufactures 100,000 bricks per day.

ENGLAND, it is understood, withdraws from the Treaty compact.

OVER 15,000 persons are now engaged in the strikes in New York.

THE remains of 117 steamboats lie on the bottom of the Arkansas river.

THE first printed Greek book was a grammer, which appeared in 1476.

A PENALTY of $25 is imposed for robbing birds' nests in Massachusetts.

FRED. D. GRANT, while in Moscow, was presented to the Czar Alexander.

A WHITE perch weighing nearly 13 lbs. was caught near Bowling Green recently.

WOLF-HUNTING has become a profitable industry in Muscatine county, Iowa.

THE continuous dry weather in Cuba has increased the sugar crop eight per cent.

THE Democratic Convention in Pennsylvania, nominated Ex-Senator Buckalew for Governor.

COFFEE, if drank freely, is said to be an excellent preventative against disease of the kidneys.

DURING the present U. S. Congress, 4,050 bills have been introduced and referred to Committees.

IT is reported that the girls' boat club of Michigan University will take part in regattas this summer.

THIRTEEN children were born on a single steamer during the voyage from Liverpool to Quebec.

FOUR sisters are to be married at their home in New London, Conn., on the same day, this month.

THE Toronto *Mail* says: We have only one volcano in Canada, and that is Mount Public Opinion.

THE great essentials to happiness are something to do, something to love, and something to hope for.

SENOR BARROS, of Cuba, owns a little plantation that yields him an income of four million dollars a year.

A POWDER magazine exploded at Oswestry, in Shropshire, England. Six persons were instantly killed.

TWO women, who "gouged" out the eye of a witness in London, are sentenced by a judge to penal servitude for life.

A WESTERN railroad is setting out a double row of white willows, to act as a wind-brake along two hundred miles of its road.

DECORATION Day was generally observed throughout the United States, although in many places it rained severely.

IT is stated that Dan Shumway, a notorious Western desperado, was buried face downwards with a pack of cards in his hands.

THE use of artificial flowers was introduced into England by Philippa of Hainault, the beautiful wife of King Edward III.

THE Ohio Democratic State Central Committee have issued a call for a State Convention, which is to be held at Cleveland June 27.

TWENTY-SIX of the Ku-Klux sentenced at Charleston, S. C., for violation of the Enforcement act, are to be taken to the Albany, N. Y., Penitentiary.

THE Free Trade meeting in New York, at which Wm. Cullen Bryant presided, adopted resolutions in favor of still another Presidential movement.

A BRILLIANT week's racing was brought to a close at Epsom, England, by the French bred filly Reine winning the Oaks, a race for three-year-old fillies.

A MAN in Windham County, Connecticut, is said to be working up a sawlog thirty feet long into a rifle for Gilmore's Jubilee. It will be blown by nitro-glycerine.

THE Paris *Figaro* announces on what it claims to be the best authority, that Mlle. Christine Nilsson will be married to M. Rouzeaud, in that city, early in July next.

Two men came to blows a day or two ago in a dispute as to where a female relative, now in good health, and with fair prospects of long life, shall be buried when she dies.

THE Newfoundland steamer Toronto brings the intelligence of the loss of the schooner Velocipede, engaged in the seal fisheries, which was wrecked. Twelve persons were drowned.

WESTERN stock raisers say that the recent reports of the death of stock in consequence of the hard winter were greatly exaggerated. But little of the accumulated stock was injured.

100,000 men were employed for twenty years in building the great pyramid at Ghizch, and ten years had been previously spent in quarrying the stones and transporting them to the place.

A STRIKE of horse-shoers for increased wages was partially inaugurated in Boston. Several of the largest employers, including the Metropolitan Horse Railroad, at once agreed to the advance.

THE Chamber of Commerce at New Haven, Conn., claims to be something of an historic relic. It was first organized in 1794, and numbers among its past members Noah Webster and Roger Sherman.

THE wholesale German emigration to America is attracting great attention in Europe, and various theories are given to account for it, the best of which is that the people are poor and want to do better.

MOST startling facts are being brought to light in connection with the Methodist Book Concern. There is said to have been no balance sheet kept for the last twenty years, and all accounts are supposed to be at sea.

IT is said that about one-fourth of the saloon keepers of Illinois have already closed up, and that about one quarter of the remainder will go out of business before the first of July, on account of the State temperance law.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Iowa Homestead describes a pear tree which was grafted on the hawthorn in 1808, and which is now about fifty feet high, trunk five feet nine inches in circumference. It bears fifty bushels of pears annually.

A MAN named Donald McCheek, who has been convicted of murder in the first degree twice, and was convicted again at Brooklyn, Ind., and was sentenced to imprisonment for life. Another effort it is said, will be made to get him a new trial.

HUGH MARRA and James Dougherty, convicted of the attempted assassination of Detective Brooks, in September, 1869, and who were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $1,000 each, have been pardoned by Gov. Geary.

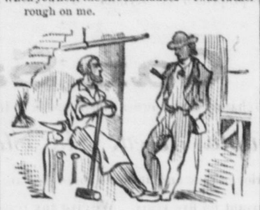
NEW YORK physicians say that pneumonia has been almost an epidemic since the beginning of last December, and that more persons have died from that disease in that city and its vicinity during the past winter and the present spring than during the like period for twenty years past.

A REMARKABLE SCENE occurred in the British House of Lords two or three weeks ago. In the British Parliament a member of the House of Commons who becomes bankrupt, thereby loses his seat if he does not pay up within a twelvemonth; and a bankrupt peer is utterly disqualified from sitting, voting, or speaking in the House of Lords. On discharging his indebtedness, however, a bankrupt peer becomes rehabilitated. These provisions are of recent introduction. Formerly, Parliament was a favorite refuge for impecunious aristocrats who wished to avoid the unpleasant attentions of the bailiffs. A victim to the new rules in the House of Lords, Lord De Mauley, who had been compelled to vacate his seat, having paid his creditors and produced a certificate from the Court of Bankruptcy to that effect, on motion of the Lord Chancellor has been reinstated in his privileges as a peer, with all the formalities due to so important an event. This was the first occurence of such a ceremony in that body.

### The Blacksmith's Story.

ILLUSTRATED BY D. SCATTERGOOD.

Well, no! My wife sin't dead, sir, but I've lost
her all the same;
She left me voluntarily, and neither was to
blame.
It's rather a queer story, and I think you will
agree—
When you hear the circumstances—'twas rather
rough on me.

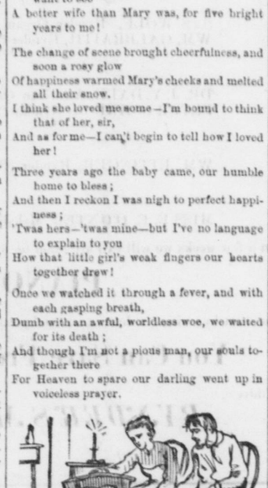


She was a soldier's widow. He was killed at
Malvern Hill;
And when I married her she seemed to sorrow
for him still;
But I brought her here to Kansas. I never
want to see
A better wife than Mary was, for five bright
years to me!

The change of scene brought cheerfulness, and
soon a rosy glow
Of happiness warmed Mary's cheeks and melted
all their snow.
I think she loved me some—I'm bound to think
that of her, sir,
And as for me—I can't begin to tell how I loved
her!

Three years ago the baby came, our humble
home to bless;
And then I reckon I was nigh to perfect happiness;
'Twas hers—'twas mine—but I've no language
to explain to you
How that little girl's weak fingers our hearts
together drew!

Once we watched it through a fever, and with
each gasping breath,
Dumb with an awful, worldless woe, we waited
for its death;
And though I'm not a pious man, our souls together there
For Heaven to spare our darling went up in voiceless prayer.



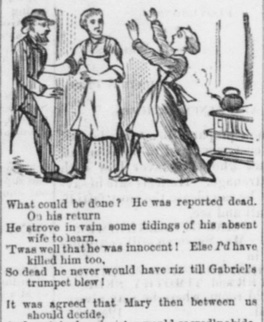
And when the doctor said 'twould live, our joy
what words could tell?
Clasped in each other's arms, our grateful tears
together fell.
Sometimes, you see, the shadow fell across our
little nest,
But it only made the sunshine seem a doubly-welcome guest.

Work came to me a plenty, and I kept the anvil
ringing,
Early and late you'd find me there a hammering
and singing;
Love nerved my arm to labor, and tuned my
tongue to song,
And though my singing wasn't sweet, it was
almighty strong

One day a one-armed stranger stopped to have
me nail a shoe,
And while I was at work we passed a compliment or two.
I asked him how he lost his arm. He said
'twas shot away
At Malvern Hill. "At Malvern Hill! Did you
know Robert May?"

"That's me!" said he. "You, you!" I gasped,
choking with horrid doubt;
"If you're a man, just follow me; we'll try this
mystery out."
With dizzy steps I led him to Mary. God!
'Twas true!
Then the bitterest pangs of misery unspeakable
I knew.

Frozen with deadly horror, she stared with
eyes of stone,
And from her quivering lips there broke one
wild, despairing moan.
'Twas he! the husband of her youth, now risen
from the dead,
But all too late—and with that bitter cry her
senses fled.



What could be done? He was reported dead.
O's his return
He strove in vain some tidings of his absent
wife to learn.
'Twas well that he was innocent! Else *I'd* have
killed him too,
So dead he never would have riz till Gabriel's
trumpet blew!

It was agreed that Mary then between us
should decide,
And each by her decision would sacredly abide.
No sinner at the judgment seat, waiting eternal
doom,
Could suffer what I did while waiting sentence
in that room.

Rigid and breathless there we stood, with
nerves as tense as steel,
While Mary's eyes sought each white face, in
piteous appeal.
God! Could not woman's duty be less hardly
reconciled
Between her lawful husband and the father of
her child.

Ah, how my heart was chilled to ice when she
knelt down and said,
"Forgive me, John! He is my husband!
Here! Alive! not dead!"
I raised her tenderly and tried to tell her she
was right,
But somehow in my aching breast the prisoned
words stuck tight!

"But, John, I can't leave baby"—"What! wife
and child?" cried I;
"Must I yield all? Ah, cruel! Better that I
should die.
Think of the long, sad, lonely hours waiting in
gloom for me—
No wife to cheer me with her love—no babe to
climb my knee!

And yet you are her mother, and the sacred
mother love
Is still the purest, tenderest tie that heaven
ever wove.
Take her, but promise, Mary—for that will
bring no shame—
My little girl shall bear, and learn to lisp her
father's name!"

It may be, in the life to come, I'll meet my
child and wife;
But yonder, by my cottage gate, we parted for
this life;
One long hand-clasp from Mary, and my dream
of love was done!
One long embrace from my baby, and happiness
was gone!

A GOOD STORY.—A capital "personal" is told of Bishop Whitehouse of Illinois. He recen ly undertook to illustrate a point in his sermon by telling his congregation how he had once been lost on the prairies of Illinois, and had wandered for a long time, weary and almost hopeless. At last he saw a light, and made his way slowly toward it, shouting for help. "Just as I thought I could go no further," said the bishop, "and was about sinking down in despair, the door of a cabin opened before me, and the long looked-for Sucker came." The unintentional pun brought the house down.

### OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

**Eatables in New York—What They are, and Where They Come from—The Eight Hour Movement, etc., etc.**

WHAT WE EAT.

If the stranger visiting New York could see at one glance the enormous quantity of food absolutely necessary for the subsistence of the city for one day, he would think we possessed the most rapacious appetites of any people in the country, and yet if the amount consumed in one day were equally divided among all the months in our city, many a sumptuous liver would feel his stomach nearly empty, and many a child of poverty would feel wonderfully full, and cry, perhaps, to think he would be as hungry as ever the next day. I admit that we do consume and waste an enormous quantity, but like wealth, it is unequally distributed. The question of supplying us with "our daily bread" and meat and vegetables and fruits and all the endless variety that make up our luxurious living or meagre fare, is an important one, and is becoming a more perfect branch of business each year. A few years ago we were satisfied to have a full variety of fruits and vegetables of the season as others of our climate enjoyed, though now, as regards the variety, if not the quantity, winter and summer are all the same, and we would seem to be living in a Tropic of perpetual fruitage and vegetation. The rapid increase of steam, the iron bands that gird the continent, and the modern invention of refrigerator cars, all serve to give us the products of the summer lands of every clime, and now we care not if the "melancholy days" come, or the bleak winds of winter sweep down upon us, we have laid every clime and distant isle under tribute to our markets, and summer and winter you can have almost anything in New York that grows.

The business of transporting fruits and vegetables has become so extensive that millions of dollars of capital are now invested in this highly profitable business, and such a market has been opened up here that Tropical fruits sell almost, if not quite as low as in their native land, and cheaper, at least, than they sell in New Orleans.

California is our perpetual summer land, and we hope soon with greater facilities to be so well supplied at all seasons with her luscious products that they will cease to be luxurious in price.

The section from which the greater quantity of our supplies called "truck" comes, is the Bermuda Isles, Florida, near Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington and Norfolk. Tomatoes reach us from Bermuda as early as the 20th of December, and these, with grapes, strawberries, and other delicious things are brought to us from one land or another at all seasons, and the time is soon coming when these things will be placed within the reach of all classes, benefiting the public health, and contributing to one of the greatest pleasures, the gratification of the appetite for more palatable food than the daily round of bread and meat and potatoes. But the advantage reaches beyond this; it has made a garden spot of the Bermudas, that a few years ago were almost worthless, barren hills, and now they produce tomatoes, onions and potatoes before any other part of the world, while other lands that come within reach of our market are awakening to the profits of agriculture. Thus "Paul plants, Apollo waters, and God gives the increase," for which the poor are becoming as thankful as the rich have been, and beside this gratification of the palate, comes the beneficial results in point of health which it has been clearly demonstrated that these fruits and vegetables contribute to by the occasional change from the heavy bile-producing food of winter, and they bid fair to banish, to a great extent, the annually returning of season complaints, by making all seasons of food the same.

THE WORKINGMEN'S STRIKE.

The grand finale of concession has been reached in the general strike of the working men of New York by the employers yielding to the eight-hour demand of the employees, and work has been resumed by all the trades engaged in the strike, while it is clear that all who have yet to make the demand will reach the same result.

Thus through Washington and New York, the head and heart of the nation, the eight-hour system of labor becomes virtually established throughout the land.

It is thought that 30,000 workmen of Chicago will strike, followed by those of other communities where the concession is not made by the employers.

This will probably end the labor strikes on the question of time, although it gives no guarantee against strikes for increase of wages, or strikes of trade-unions against the employment of non-society men, or for other real or imaginary grievances of working men.

Now it remains to be seen whether a reduction of labor hours will prove a blessing or a curse to the men who have so persistently and successfully sought for it. Will they spend the time they are relieved from labor in grog-shops and other dissipations that waste as much money in two hours as they can earn in a day, wasting more health and manhood than the other fourteen hours of recreation and sleep can build up, or will they devote them to their wives and children; to their friends, to social intercourse and study? Will they go to market? Will they nurse baby, while the poor wife with streaming face prepares the meal? Will they relieve her of the care of the children and help to raise them and teach them? Will they take her out on the street for a pleasant walk? Will they devote those two hours to building up home and making it happy and comfortable and themselves and their families better? Will they give its benefits to society? Will they visit public libraries and reading-rooms, and, in fact, devote the time to such pursuits and pleasures as will benefit them pysically, mentally, morally and financially? If so, we congratulate them on the victory, and hope that the grand labor reform movement will spread throughout all the earth, wherever excessive toil and oppression closes the avenues of health, pleasure and profit.

Napoleon said that if he could teach bayonets to think he could conquer the world; but if we can teach the saw and chisel and plane and hammer and trowel and all the tools of the artisan to think, we will accomplish a grander—and a bloodless—revolution than all the mighty legions of Cæsar or the armies of Napoleon could ever force by the brutal antagonism of war. If these two hours of relief from labor teach the tools of trades to think through the muscles and brains that propel them, they will be a golden gain of moments to the world for ever. But if they are whiffed away in clouds of narcotic smoke, if they are mystified in the drowsy brain of inebriation, or if they are active in depravity and animalism, then they are lost forever.

ENOUGH OF IT.—A MR. Hubbard, of Higganum, undertook to train a calf the other day. Soon after, some workmen employed near the house saw Mrs. H. sitting on the ground and the calf jumping around her. They then saw her lying down on the ground the calf still jumping about. One of the men ran down, and found that the rope was wound about her neck, and that she was black in the face and nearly choked to death. He cut the rope, when she gasped and was soon restored to consciousness, but it was evident that she could not have stood the pressure but a short time longer. It is to be presumed that Mrs. H. will not attempt to train animals very soon again.

SINGULAR.—A gas well on the Little Kanawha, nine hundred feet deep and four inch-bore, has a two inch pipe leading from it to a point a mile distant, where it feeds the furnaces of twenty-eight steam boilers of twelve horse power each, besides lighting fifty stores, and a large number of private illuminating jets. At Venango, Pa., gas rises from wells under a pressure of two hundred pounds to the square inch, and instead of being burned under a boiler it is used in engine cylinders instead of steam.

### Gambling as a Science.

Casual and amateur betters at the spas play at random, without theory or calculation of any kind; but the habitual and professional gamesters always have systems, by which they confidently expect, some time or other, to break the bank. I have been told of men, and women too, indeed, who have been going to Baden or Wiesbaden for ten, twelve and fifteen years with that avowed purpose, and yet the sole financial injury they have wrought has been to themselves. Their ill luck, as they term it, does not, however, mar their faith in systems. These they hold to be unquestionably correct—the fault is either in their understanding or in their malignant stars.

The principal fallacy in respect to systems is that chance is subject to law, extremely subtile, but discoverable if diligently and earnestly investigated. The mind of a thorough gamester can never be disabused of this notion. He cleaves to it after years of experience to the contrary as he did at the outset. Come what may, he will hold that the blind goddess has vision enough to read the pages of the volume of logic which he is persuaded she carries concealed in the folds of her robe.

One of the simplest and most plausible systems or theories is to begin with a small stake, and keep doubling it until it wins. There are three bars to the success of this plan: first, the vast amount of money required to carry it out; secondly, the limitation as to minimum and maximum of the stake; and thirdly, the percentage of the bank (no amount of prudence, audacity, or calculation can overcome this), by which, when the little ball at roulette drops into zero, or the refait is made at trente-et-quarante, all the betters, on whatever side, lose their wagers.

Few persons without actual computation, have any idea to what an enormous sum the doubling process will soon swell. Let any one, for example, begin at roulette with the smallest stake allowed, one florin, and let him lose, as not infrequently happens, twenty times in succession; his last bet must be 524,288 florins—about $210,000—an amount very few men have at hand to devote to the purpose of play. At trente-et-quarante the sum needed, beginning with the lowest stake, two florins, for the twentieth doubling bet would be 1,048,576 florins—say $420,000. Besides long before the player arrived at his twentieth stake he would have exceeded the limit of the bank, and be forced to return to his original bet, losing four or five thousand florins in the desperate attempt to win one—a species of political economy not likely to be taught or followed outside of a mad-house. Another theory of the frequenters of the gaming-tables is that chances are governed by the doctrine of probabilities—in other words, that a number or color which has lost for a long time must soon begin to win. If this could be tested for a century or two it might be proved correct. But confined to a limited period, it turns out very ludicrous. I have known men who betted persistently on black in the evening, because red had had such an extraordinary run of luck during the day; and yet when the bank closed they had no more florins than the players who had stubbornly adhered to the red.—*Junius Henri Browne.*

SENATOR WILSON.—The nominee of the Philadelphia Convention for Vice-President of the U. S., was born on Farmington, N. H., on the 16th of February, 1812, and spent his early youth at farming. At the age of 21 he went to Natick, Mass., where he learned the trade of shoemaking. He then entered upon the study of politics, and when 28 years of age, was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature, in which he served four years, and then to the State Senate, of which he was president for two sessions. In 1852 he was run as Free-soil candidate for Congress, but was defeated by a small vote, and in 1853 was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. Since that time he has taken a leading part in all political conventions. In 1855 he succeeded Edward Everett as Senator in Congress, and was re-elected in 1859 for a long term. From that time forward his career as Senator has been unbroken, and he has consequently taken a part in all the great events of the past two decades. Shortly after the outbreak of the war Senator Wilson raised the Twenty-second Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, of which he was the colonel, and after joining the army of the Potomac was made a member of General McClellan's staff, in which capacity he served until the meeting of Congress.

TUGBOAT EXPLOSIONS.—Another steamtug exploded its boiler in the harbor, killing six and wounding four men. The wonder is, not that these little boats blow up so frequently, but that we do not have ten accidents of the sort where we have one now. The engines used in these tugs are all of the high-pressure pattern, and the boilers have seldom less than ninety pounds of steam to the square inch. When it is remembered that the average pressure of steam used in the Hudson River passenger-boats is twenty eight or thirty pounds, and that even under this pressure a boiler sometimes explodes, it is evident that the boilers on board these tugs should be far stronger and better in every way than those of the Hudson River boats. The fact notoriously is that the tugboat boilers are in many cases old and eaten with rust, and that they are in charge of engineers who certainly are not at the head of their profession. Therefore, as we have said, the wonder is not that we have so many, but that we have so few, tugboat explosions.—*N. Y. Paper.*

THE VINEGAR USED.—In making the best of American pickles, cider vinegar is much used. The English imported pickles are in malt vinegar, while the French use a fine white vinegar, made from wine. But in the cheaper grade of pickles, no such luxurious waste of money is permitted. The science of chemistry has not been developed without an object, and now, with a gallon of cheap whiskey and a chemical recipe, your shrewd pickle manufacturer will turn out an article of vinegar which possesses all the preservative qualities of the genuine article, being acid enough to suit the most bilious stomach, and possessing also certain injurious qualities which it is perhaps wisest not to dwell upon. The public want pickles, and want them cheap; and moreover, they want them of a bright handsome green, and crisp and hard to bite. These results can only be attained in a cheap way by the use of a vinegar such as we have alluded to above, and the addition of a small proportion of copper, which, while certainly injurious, produces a color so pleasing to the eye, that to omit its use with some parties would be to spoil the sale of the goods.

HORRIBLE IF TRUE.—The slavers of the South Sea Islands have a barbarous way of securing their human stock in trade. According to Commodore Markham, a British commander on the Australian station, the men engaged in the slave trade make treaties with the chief of a tribe who has a feud on hand to supply him with so many heads of his enemies in exchange for live subjects of his own. There are different methods of decapitation pursued. The commander's informant had been an eye-witness of a scene in which the murderers used their knives. A brig lay to off an island of the Solomon group, and a canoe full of men put off to her from the shore. As the canoe passed under the vessel's stern, her stern-boat, which had been loosened on purpose, was suddenly dropped on it, smashing it to pieces. Boats were lowered and the natives pulled into them, but not to be rescued. As soon as they were seized, their heads were cut off over the gunwale of the boat with long knives. The British are taking measures for the suppression of this horrible traffic.

BONDS.—The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to withdraw the $1,300,000 3 per cents, $5,000 numbering from 3811 to 3856 inclusive; $10,000 numbering from 3952 to 4150 inclusive, dated from August 1, 1868, to August 15, 1868, interest to cease July 31, 1872.

A boy at Lockport, Ill., practiced with his first shot gun by blazing away at his father the other day, but the stern parent speedily checked his sport by the judicious application of a strap.

### The Philadelphia Convention.

The Republican Convention at Philadelphia, organized by the appointing of Morton McMichael as temporary chairman, and Judge Suttle of N. C., as permanent chairman. On the opening day, remarks were made by Ex-Gov. Claflin, Mr. McMichael, Gen. Logan, Gerritt Smith, Senator Morton, and others.

The following is the platform adopted:

The Republican Party of the United States assembled in National Convention, in the City of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1872, again declares its faith, appeals to its history, and announces its position upon the questions before the country.

*First*—During eleven years of supremacy, it has accepted, with great courage, the solemn duties of the time. It suppressed a gigantic rebellion; emancipated four millions of slaves; secured the equal citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparalleled magnanimity, it criminally punished no man for political offenses, and warmly welcomed all who proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbor. It has steadily decreased with a firm hand the resultant disorders of a great war, and initiated a wise policy toward the Indians. The financial, civil and similar vast enterprises have been generously aided and successfully conducted, the public lands freely given to actual settlers, immigration fostered and encouraged, and a full acknowledgment of the naturalized citizens' rights secured from European Powers. A uniform national currency has been provided, repudiation frowned down, the national credit sustained under most extraordinary burdens, the new bonds negotiated at lower rates. The revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite the annual large reduction of rates of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during Gen. Grant's Presidency at the rate of one hundred million dollars a year. A great financial crisis has been avoided, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land. Menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably compromised, and the honor and power of the nation kept in high respect throughout the world. The glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future. We believe the people will not intrust the government to any party or combination of party composed chiefly of those who have resisted every step of this beneficial progress.

*Second*—Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights should be established and efficiently maintained in the whole Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect of citizens by reason of race, creed, color or previous condition of servitude.

*Third*—The recent amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained because they are right, not merely tolerated because they are law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can be safely trusted only to the party that secured these amendments.

*Fourth*—The National Government should seek to maintain an honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, and extending its influence by examples only strive for greater liberty.

*Fifth*—A system of the civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity the essential requirements for all public position, without practically creating a life tenure of office.

*Sixth*—We are opposed to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be set apart for the benefit of the people.

*Seventh*—The annual revenues, after paying the current debts, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal, and the revenue, except so much thereof as may be derived from a tax upon tobacco, should be raised by duties upon imp rtations, the duties on which should be so adjusted as to aid in developing the productive industries of the whole country, and promote the industries, growth and prosperity of the whole country.

*Eighth*—We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union; their pensions are a first charge upon the nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of a generous and grateful people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the Government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who in the future may become disabled, without regard to the length of service or the cause of such discharge.

*Ninth*—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European Powers concerning allegiance—"Once a subject always a subject"—having at last, through the efforts of the Republican Party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the individual right to transfer his allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with zealous care the rights of adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former governments, and we urge the continual and careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration.

*Tenth*—The franking privilege ought to be abolished, and the way prepared for a speedy reduction in the rate of postage.

*Eleventh*—Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican Party recognizes the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and the amplest field for capital and for labor, the just rewards of capital, the largest opportunities and a just share of the mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization.

*Twelfth*—We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled an imperative duty in their measures for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the Southern people, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation.

*Thirteenth*—We denounce repudiation of the public debt in any form or disguise as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the debt, and of the rate of interest upon the balance, and confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payments.

*Fourteenth*—The Republican Party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of the land for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom. Their admission to wider fields of usefulness is received with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

*Fifteenth*—We heartily approve the action of Congress in extending amnesty to those lately in rebellion, and trust it will result in the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

*Sixteenth*—The Republican Party proposes to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the State and to the Federal Government. It disapproves of any and all unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by methods which would create other evils, but proposes to rely on the action of the people to rule or the State or National Governments.

*Seventeenth*—It is the duty of the National Government to improve such of our harbors as may be necessary for our commerce and ship building.

*Eighteenth*—We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, the sound judgment, and practical wisdom, the incorruptible integrity, and the illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant have commended his name to the heart of the American people, and, with him at our head, we start to-day upon a new march to victory.

### NEW YORK MARKET—Weekly Review.

Coffee is very firm under an improving demand.

Flour and Meal.—The market for flour, under a limited demand, is lower for all grades under $11. At the close the market is dull and heavy at the concession.

Southern flour is dull, and common extras and superfine lower. Choice family steady. At the close the market is heavy and very quiet; sales of 470 bbls.

Rye flour is in fair supply, and easier. We quote: Rye flour, western, $4.10@4.70; rye flour, State and Pennsylvania, $4.65@5.25.

Corn meal is dull and lower. We quote: Corn meal, Jersey, $3.60@3.65; Corn meal, Western, $3.50@3.65; Corn meal, Western W, $3.60@3.80; Corn meal, Br'ke, $3.85@3.90.

Indigo.—The market for most descriptions remains very dull, and prices have a downward tendency; we note small sales of Manilla and Madras at $1.00@1.10 currency.

Molasses.—Foreign grades are dull and unsettled, but New Orleans is steady; sales at 75c., and by auction, Porto Rico at 36½@38c.

Provisions.—Pork is dull and nominally unchanged, the sales are at $13.25 for new mess, $12.75@13.00 for western prime mess, $13.75 for clear; for future delivery dull; sales mess for June at $13.25, and 250 bbls. do. July at $13.25.

Beef is steady for really prime, sales at $7@9 for plain mess, and $9@12 for extra mess. Tierce beef remains dull, and sales at $14@$17 for prime mess, and $17@20 for India mess. Beef hams are quiet, but steady; sales at $22@26.50 for Western. Bacon is somewhat dull. Dressed hogs are quiet, 5½@5 7-8c. for city. Lard is dull, but held more firmly; sales at 8¼c. for No. 1, 8¾c. for city, 9¼@9¼c. for fair to prime steam, and 9 3-8@9¼c. for kettle rendered; for future delivery, sales for June at 9 3-16.; for July at 9 3-8c., and August at 9½.

Petroleum.—Crude, in bulk, continues firm, but the demand is light; we quote at 13½@13¾c., the latter for city gauged; shipping crude is in moderate demand at 17 1-4@17¼c. Refined has been a shade firmer; sales of 2,000 bbls. Case oil a shade easier and dull at 28 1-4@28¾c. Naphtha scarce and nominal at 16c.

Rice.—The demand continues moderate, sales, Foreign at 7@7 1-4c. for Rangoon, and 5½ for Patna, and Carolina at 9@9 1-4c.

Sugars.—Raws are moderately active, and we quote fair to good refining at 6 3-8@9c.; sales at 7 5-8c. for common Martinique; 9c. for Cuba; 9 1-4c. for Porto Rico; Havana at 9 1-4c. Refined continues dull at 12 1-4@12¾c. for Hards; 11 1-8@11¾c. for white A; 11c. for B, and 10 